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ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, rights, and credits, of NAMDAR JAVED HEERANEE, late of Bombay, Parsee deceased, may be granted to CURSETBOYE widow of the said deceased, all Persons interested therein, are hereby apprised thereof--Dated this 23d day of August, 1831.

H. W. MORRIS,
[321] PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી સુમબજી વાલા મરનાર પારશી નાંમદાર જવીદ જરાંનીની માલ મીલકત તથા જેવાજબી હોમેતે તથા માંગતાનું અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવાશાકુ શ્રી સુમબજીની જુડીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમો મરનારની બીધવા ખુરશેદબાઇએ અરજ કીધીછેજે મહને મલે—એવાશતે શરવે લોકો જે હેના વાબશતા હોમે તેહોને જહેર થાએ—શ્રી સુમબજીની તારીખ ૨૩ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૧ ❀

હેચ ડબલીકુ મારીશ
કોરટનો વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and Singular, the Goods, chattels, rights, and credits of NAGJEE COONVERJEE JOSEY, late of Bombay Hindoo Bramin deceased, may be granted to PRABHASUNKER BHIMJEE JOSEY of Bombay Hindoo Bramin, the lawful Nephew and next of kin of the said deceased, and a creditor on his Estate, all persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 23d day of August, 1831.

H. W. MORRIS,
[322] PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી સુમબજીનો મરનાર હીનદુ બરાંમણ નગીન કુંવરજી જોશીની માલ મીલકત તથા જે વાજબી હોમેતે તથા માંગતાનું અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવાશાકુ શ્રી સુમબજીની જુડીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમો એ મરનારનો લાતરીજો તથા નજદીકનો શગો તથા અશકેમાંમત કુપરનો એક માંગનાર બરાંમણ પરસુરાંકર લીકજીએ અરજ કીધીછેજે મહને મલે—એવાશતે શરવે લોકો જે હેનો વાબશતા હોમે તેણાંવીને જહેર થાએ—શ્રી સુમબજીની તા ૨૩ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૧ ❀

હેચ ડબલીકુ મારીશ
કોરટનો વકીલ

GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE,
1830.—1834.

MESS'RS. DIROM CARTER and Co. having been appointed Agents to the above Office, beg to inform the Mercantile Community that they are willing to grant Policies of Insurance on all descriptions of sea risques.

Bombay, 27th August, 1831. [337]

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. of Bombay, are requested to prefer them to Messrs. REMINGTON & CO. on or before the 1st September next, after which date, no demands will be attended to in this Country.

[338] *Bombay, 27th Augt.*, 1831.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the House at present occupied by W. MONEY Esq. situated at the Breach on the road to Malabar Point.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

[315] *Bombay, 24th August*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods, Chattels, rights, and credits of RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE late of Bombay Parsee, Merchant Inhabitant, deceased may be granted to GOOLBOYE, widow of the said deceased, all persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of August 1831.

[326] E. C. MORGAN.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી કુશતંમજી લીમજી શ્રી સુંબજીનો વેપારી રહેવાશી હતો તેની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી સુંબજીની જુડીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનારની વીધવા ગુલબાઇએ અરજ કીધીછે જે મહને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા હોમે તેનાંમાંને જાહેર થાએ—તારીખ ૨૬ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૧ ❀

ઇ—શી—મારગીન

A CARD.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to announce to the European and Native Mercantile Community, that he is authorised to enter into engagements for the purchase and supply of Malwa Opium of the Current Season; deliverable free of all charge, at a fixed rate, in Bombay, in all January next. Further particulars will be made known on application to the undersigned.

JOHN VAUPELL.
[316] *Bombay, 27th August*, 1831.

ખબર

હેઠલ શકી કરનાર ગણી આજેજીથી શરવે ઇકુરોપીઅાંન તથા ગાંમકી વેપારીઅાંને જાંણ કરેચજે એ ઘણી ચાલતી ઓશમનુ માલવી અકીન ખરીદ કરવનો તથા શપલાઇ કરવાનો કબાલો કોઇ કરશે તો તેનો મુખતીઆર થએઅાંછે—જે કેઇ લાવ મુકરર કરશે તે ઉપર કેઇ બીજે ખરચ લીધા વગર સુંબજીમાં આવતી જાંનીવારીનાં આખા મકીનામાં પોચાકી આપશે—એની ચોકશ વીગત વાર હેઠલ શકી કરનારને મલેઆથી માલુમ પકશે—તા ૨૭ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૧

જાંન વાપેલ

MR. W. S. GREY,—having been appointed the Agent of MESSRS. JAMES COCKBURN AND CO. of London at this Presidency, begs to Notify to the Constituents of that House, that the Firm of MESSRS. JOHN GILDER AND CO. the former Consignees, will, in consequence of the decease of the late MR. GILDER, be henceforth discontinued.

In conducting the Agency in future, every possible measure will be taken by MR. GREY to ensure the most speedy and correct execution of all Commissions entrusted to MESSRS. JAMES COCKBURN AND CO., and for the prompt transmission and delivery of consignments here.

Mr. C. D. GILDER, the manager of the late Firm of JOHN GILDER AND CO., will settle all accounts in which they were concerned.

RAMPART ROW,
[325] *Bombay, 24th Augt.* 1831.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Interests of the late Mr. ROBERT FINLAY, AND MR. JOHN RITCHIE in our firm have ceased.

MR. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART, has been admitted a Partner from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be conducted under the firm of RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

RITCHIE FINLAY AND CO.,
[341] *Bombay 19th August* 1831.

In the Wills of ANUNTA RAGOWJEE and WISSOO SHAMJEE late of Bombay, Hindoo Purvoes, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Honorable Company's Ground called Kitchen Garden House, situated in the Market of Bombay formerly in the possession of the above named ANUNTA RAGOWJEE Hindoo Purvoe deceased, containing by Admeasurement Six Sticks in Breadth and about fourteen Sticks in Length, and in the whole Six hundred and Seventy one Square Yards and three Quarters or thereabouts, and bounded by PANDOORUNG SOCAJEE'S House on the East, by WITTOBA RUNGOON'S House on the West, by the late SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT'S House now occupied by his Son on the North, and by the Public Road on the South, is under the management of RAGOBA ANUNTAJEE Head Purvoe in the Office of B. Doveton Esquire Collector of the Customs; and the said RAGOBA ANUNTAJEE is the Executor named in and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the above named ANUNTA RAGOWJEE, and has not yet produced such Will but has unlawfully made over all or some part of the Property of the deceased without consulting any of the relations of the deceased, and has mortgaged other parts thereof without the least shadow of right so to do. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to the Purchaser or Purchasers, mortgagee or mortgagees of such property, and to all Persons having an Interest therein by Deeds of Purchase, Transfer, Assignment, Bills of Sale, or otherwise that their Claims thereto will not be allowed of by Law, but that such Deeds are invalid and of no effect whatever, and that SEWSUNKER SHREECRUSTNA is entitled to three Shares and in the Property devised away by such Will and whoever intermeddles with such shares does it at his peril. NOTICE is also hereby given that VENCA RAGOWJEE is the Executor named in the last Will and Testament of the above mentioned WISSOO SHAMJEE, but such Will has not yet been produced by him and the said SEWSUNKER SHREECRUSTNA is entitled to three shares in all his Property. —Dated this 23d day of August, 1831,

EDWARD ARMITAGE,
Solicitor for Sewsunker Shreecrustna.

In the Will of WITTOBA YADOWJEE late of Bombay Hindoo Purvoe deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the abovenamed RAGOBA ANUNTAJEE is also named Executor in the above Will Containing Devises of Lands, Houses, and Personal Property to a considerable amount, and has not yet produced such will, but exercises a most unjustifiable controul over the property; to the great detriment and eventual ruin of the Persons intended to be benefited thereby. This is therefore to give notice to all persons who may have any transactions with the said RAGOBA ANUNTAJEE relating to this Property, that all Deeds of conveyance, transfers Assignments Bills of Sale, Agreements, or any other Documents executed by the said RAGOBA ANUNTAJEE or any Person by his direction are illegal and consequently null and void to all intents and purposes and that the Claims of such Persons will not be allowed of by Law. And further that VENAIKEROO ANUNDRO of Bombay Hindoo Purvoe is entitled to one Share in this Property.---Dated this 23d day of August, 1831.

EDWARD ARMITAGE,
(320) Solicitor for Venaikroo Anundro

શ્રી સુંબજીવાલા હીનદુઓ પરભુઓ મરનાર અનનતા રાધવજી તથા વીશ્રુ શાંમજીનાં વીલો અગાર વશીએત નાંમાંઓ બાબત ❀

ખબર

ખબર હીઅાંથી આપીએચજે નાંમદાર શરકારની જમીન નાંમે કીતચન ગોઆર દીન ધેકેર—તે શ્રી સુંબજીની આરકીટમોછે તે અગાકુ એ કુપર કકેલો હીનદુ પરભુ મરનાર અનનતા રાધવજીનાં તાબામાં હતી તે લરતમાં છ કાકી પોલી તથા આશરે ચકુદ કાકી લાંબી એ શરવે કશીને પોનીબીતેર અગાર તેથી વધારે શંમચોરશ વારછે તથા એની કુગમન દશા કુપર પાંકુરંગ શીકકાજીનુ ધેકેરછે—આકમનદશા કુપર વીઠોબા રંચનુ ધેકેરછે—કુતર દશા કુપર મરનાર શંકરશેઠ બાબુલશેઠનુ ધેકેરછે તેમાં કુવડાં એનો છોકરો રેકેછે—દખન દશા કુપર મોકેટો રશતોછે—એ મીલકત નો કુપરી અગાર કરતો કાવરતો રાગોબા અનનતાજીછે તે—બી ડોવીટન કશકુએર જકાતદારની આશીશમાં મોતો પરભુછે તથા એજ રાગોબા અનનતાજીનુ એ કુપર કકેલા અનનતા રાધવજીનાં છેલાં વીલ અગાર વશીએતનાંમાંમાં નાંમ લખીને વકીલ કેરવેલોછે તથા કુજુર શ્રુકી તે વીલ જાકેર કીધુ નથી તે ને કુલતા ધારાથી એ મરનારની બકી અગાર એમાંની કંકએક કશકેંમત લોકોને એ મરનારનાં શગાઓની મશલત વગાર લખી આપેલીછે તથા એમોનો બીજો કંકએક ભાગ કોક બીજાઓ જેનાંનુ લાગેચ વલગેચ તે લોકોને પુછવા વગાર ગીરવી આપેઅોછે—તે શાકુ ખબર આપેચજે એ મીલકત વેચાતી લેનાર અગાર લેનારાઓ તથા ગીરવી લેનાર અગાર લેનારાઓ તથા શરવે લોકોનો વેચાણ ખત અગાર કુવાલો અગાર લખી આપેલી અગાર વેચાણનાં કાગજીઅોઓ અગાર બીજો કંક કુપર ભાગ પોચતો હોમેતો તેનાંઓનો દાવો ધારા પરમાંણે મુજરે આપશે નકી તે ખતો રદ તથા બાતલછે તથા શીવશંકર શીકકુશટ નાં તરણ ભાગનો ધણીછે તથા એ મીલકત એજ વીલમાં આપેલીછે તથા જેકોક એ ભાગોની વચમાં પકશે તે પોતે જોખમમાં રેકેશે—ખબર હીઅાંથી આપી એચજે વેનકા રાધવજીનુ એ કુપર કકેલો મરનાર વીશ્રુ શાંમજીનાં છેલાં વીલ અગાર વશીએતનાંમાંમાં નાંમ લખીને વકીલ કેરવેલોછે પણ તે ઘણીએ તે વીલ કુજુર શ્રુકી જકેર કીધુ નથી તથા એ બકી જકાશકેંમતનો એજ શીવશંકર શારી કુકુશટનાં તરણ ભાગનો ધણીછે ❀

ડકવરડ આરમીતેજ
શીવશંકર શારીકુકુશટનાંનો વકીલ

શ્રી સુંબજીવાલો હીનકુ પરભુ મરનાર વીકુ જમાદવજીનાં વીલ અગાર વશીએતનાંમાં બાબત ❀

ખબર હીઅાંથી આપીએચજે એ કુપર કકેલો રાગોબા અનનતાજીનુ એ કુપર કકેલાં વીલમાં નાંમ લખીને વકીલ કેરવેલોછે તે વીલમાં જમીન કુપરનાં ધેકેરો તથા માલમતા કેટલાએક જુમલેની તે અપાવાનુ લખેલુછે તે વીલ કુજુર શ્રુકી જકેર કીધું નથી ને ધણીએકે ગોરવાજ હીથી એ જકાશકેંમત કુપર અખતીઆર ચલાવેછે તેથી તેનાં નકાવાલા લોકોને ધણીએક નુકશાંની તથા ખરાબી થાએછે તે શાકુ શરવે લોકોને ખબર આપેચજે જેકોક એ જકાશકેંમત બાબત રાગોબા અનનતાજી શાકે વેકુવાર હોમે તેઓને ખબર આપેચજે એ જકાશકેંમતનાં ખતો તથા કુવાલો તથા લખી આપી

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ફડવરડ•આરમીતેજ

બીનાજકરાવ•અનનદરાવનો•વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS RAGOBA ANUNTAJEE and KESSOW ANUNTAJEE the Sons and administrators of the late ANUNTA RAGOWJEE Purvoe deceased, have applied, to RAMJEE CHATOOR of Bombay Banian Merchant, for the loan of a sum of money on mortgage of a certain House situated in the Kitchen Garden in the Green market, without the Fort of Bombay, and formerly the property of RAGOWJEE DADUNJEE the Grand father of the said RAGOBA ANUNTAJEE and KESSOW ANUNTAJEE but now standing in the Collectors Books in the name of the late ANUNTAJEE RAGOWJEE which the said RAMJEE CHATOOR hath agreed to advance, on being satisfied as to the borrowers title to the premises in question, all persons having any claims upon the said House are therefore requested to make the same known at the Office of Messrs LUKE and SMITH Solicitors, within fourteen days from the date hereof.

[312] *Bombay 25th August*, 1831.

SALE BY AUCTION.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.- will put up for Sale by Public Auction on Tuesday next the 30th of August, the Household Furniture and propriety of the late CAPT. GIRDLESTONE of the Queen's Royals, at his Bungalow in the Lines on Colabah.

Further particulars will appear on the day of Sale, when the property may be seen: the sale. to commence at 11 A. M. of the 30th.

Terms *cash*, and the Goods to be cleared away forthwith, or resold at the risk of the purchaser. [354]

NOTICE.

On Monday, the 12th of September.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO,— will sell by Public Auction the Household Furniture and Property, of the late MAJOR HAWKINS, ENGINEERS, at his late residence. Further particulars will hereafter appear.

[318] *Nesbit Lane, Augt. 27th* 1831.

On Wednesday next the 31st Inst.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction the following Goods vizt. Long Cloths, Cambric Handkerchefs, Woolen Shawls of various Colours, Birdseed, Blacking, Household Furniture, Books, &c. &c.

At noon any Carriages or Cattle that may offer. [317]

A CARD.

WANTED,—to purchase, a Pair of Superior Double barell'd detoneting Pistols with Swivel Ramrods, Hair Triggers, and by a first rate maker For particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO [319]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of FRITH BOMANJEE and CO. the following wines.

1st Growth English

Claret (Carboneli) ..	Rs. 45	per	Doz.	In 3 and 6 Doz. Cases.
2d. ditto. do. do.....	30	"	"	
Very Superior old Port.	24	"	"	
Do. do. Pale Sherry do.	26	"	"	

Also the following Choice French Wines imported per L' Hebe.

Gran Vind de Rochette	Rs. 25	per	Doz.
" " Monton.....	25	"	"
St. Julien Medoc.... ..	18	"	"
St. Estephe....	18	"	"
Hautbrion..... ..	16	"	"

Choice old Lisbon Wine in wood and Bottle at very moderate rates—and a small Parcel of old Marcella Wine at 8 Rs. per Dozen Quarts. [339]

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Co. beg to inform the Gentlemen at the Presidency that they have lately received and exposed for sale at their shop opposite to the Government House the following Articles viz.

Superfine Black, Drab Broad Brimmed Hats, Saddlery consisting, Ladies side Saddles, Racing saddles, Charriot and Buggy Harness Handsomely Brass mounted & an Oil Carpet.

[313] *Bombay 27th August*, 1831.

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Co. beg to inform the public that they have for sale on Commission at their shop opposite to the Governmen House Two Europe Silver Dish Covers.—*Bombay 27th, August*, 1831. [314]

FRESH COWLAH ORANGES.

BECK AND CO.—Have just received another small Batch of the above-mentioned Oranges from the East Indian Colony of Phoolshare, which they trust will be as liberally patronized as the former, being fully equal in quality, and of the same price viz. Rs. 5 per hundred.

B. and Co. in addition to the above have lately received for sale a small quantity of fresh English Fancy Biscuit and Ginger Bread in Canisters.

Forbes Street, 27th August, 1831. [331]

SALE BY AUCTION: BECK and Co On Tuesday next 30th instant, will sell by public Outcry an extensive and varied collection of Goods, comprising chiefly as follow viz. A small Invoice of Cutlery consisting of Ivory and Horn Table Knives and Forks, large and small Scissors, Pocket Knives &c. Cork Screws, Telescopes, Thermometers, common Spectacles, Looking Glasses of sizes, 60 Dozen of large and small Iron Hinges, and Screws, Brass Drawer Handles, coarse blue and green Woolens, brown and white Nankins of superior quality, Cotton Stockings, Senna and Long Cloths, five chests of China Paper, real Manilla Segars, French Paper, cut and plain Glass Ware, Sundry Wines Beer and Liquors, a variety of plated Ware, various Household Furniture and at 1 P. M. any Horses or other Cattle that may Offer.

Forbes Street, 27th Augt 1831. [330

DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER HATS.

BECK AND CO,—Among various other Goods, have just received by late arrivals an Invoice of capital Drab and Black Beaver Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, both narrow and broad brimmed, of a peculiar light manufacture, and highly meriting attention. B. and Co. have also had sent them for sale, a few Europe Blue Cloth and Oil Skin Foraging Caps, some fresh Cabbage Seeds. in bottle, &c. &c.

Forbes Street, August 27th, 1831. [329.]

MADUCOS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and FENCING. A Note addressed to him to the Courier Office, or at No. 5, Meadow Street, will be immediately attended to. [335]

BOMBAY HARMONIOUS LOTTERY OF 1831.

ON Bombay Rupees 1800, divided into 1101 Tickets at 2 Rupees each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	500,	Bombay Rs....	500
2	Ditto..	100,	each.....	200
2	Ditto..	50,	Ditto....	100
5	Ditto..	25,	Ditto....	125
5	Ditto..	15,	Ditto....	75
20	Ditto..	10,	Ditto....	200
150	Ditto..	4,	Ditto....	600
185	Prizes.			1800
916	Blanks.			
1101	Tickets.			

The Proprietors, JAGONNATH AND HURRY TRIMBUCK, of the above Harmonious Lottery, have the pleasure to announce to the Holders of the Tickets in their Lottery, that the drawing of the same will take place in one day on the 18th September next in the Navevady near Dadysett's Agarie.

Further they beg to inform their numerous friends as well as others in general, that they have very few Tickets unsold, and those who may be desirous of possessing any, are requested to apply to RAMCHUNDER JAGONNATHJEE, on or before the 15th of next Month.

[324] *Bombay, 27th August*, 1831.

CARD.—A most eligible opportunity presents itself for sending Children to England at the end of the year, whose Parents may be unable to accompany them, by placing them under the protection of an European Female, who would act the part of a Mother to them in every respect, during the Voyage, and whose knowledge of the treatment of Children in cases of sickness, is such as to lead to a hope, that she will meet with the support so responsible and arduous an undertaking merits---Further particulars may be known, by addressing a line, Post paid, to A. M. A. to the care of the Editor of the Bombay Gazette. [328]

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Proprietor of the above admirable Article having been injured in his connexions by Spurious Imitations being introduced into the East Indies by some speculating Shippers in England to the Injury of the public.

In order to prevent such Gross Imposition; The Sole proprietors A. ROWLAND AND SON, respectfully solicit attention on purchasing to notice each genuine bottle of the *Original Macassar Oil*, which is *enclosed* with a Treatise on the Hair in an *envelope*, and has a NEW LABEL, from a Steel Engraving, tastefully executed.—The following words are in three different patterns,

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

Also, the *Signature and Address, in Red*, on a pattern of Lace Work, similar to a Banker's Cheque.

"A Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden,"

Counter-signed ALEX ROWLAND.

Instead of the Seal in Wax, an Engraving is at each end, the Bottle is enlarged, and the Prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s. per Bottle all other Prices, or without the Book, are Counterfeits.

The Genuine is sold as above and by most Perfumers, &c.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

FOR CHANGING.

RED OR GREY WHISKERS TO BLACK, OR BROWN.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For the Skin and Complexion.

An inestimable, mild, and innocent production, powerfully efficacious in rendering the skin delightfully cool and refreshing, thoroughly exterminating ERUPTIONS, TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, REDNESS, and all cutaneous Imperfections; producing a Delicate White Skin, and a JUVENILE BLOOM TO THE COMPLEXION: preserving it from the HEAT OF SUMMER, affords SOOTHING RELIEF in cases of SUN BURNS, STINGS OF INSECTS, or any Inflammations. It immediately allays the smarting irritability of the skin, diffusing a PLEASING COOLNESS truly comfortable and refreshing; affords soothing relief to Ladies nursing their offspring; warranted perfectly innoxious for the most delicate Lady or Infant.

To GENTLEMEN after SHAVING and Travelling in the Sun and Dust, it allays the irritating and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, *Duty included.*

*** To prevent Imposition, the name and Address of the Proprietors is ENGRAVED ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP affixed over the cork of each Bottle. *All others are Spurious*

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT

FOR THE TOOTH-ACH.

Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR

PEARL DENTIFRICE.

The high and important character this Powder has obtained for a considerable time from some of the most eminent of the Faculty, and also from Distinguished Personages, has induced Messrs. ROWLAND to recommend it to the Notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, as the mildest, yet most salutary and efficacious Dentifrice that ever emanated from scientific research in past or present times, forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of ingredients the most pure and rare, selected from Eastern soil, and is *a never-failing Remedy* for every disease to which the TEETH and GUMS are liable: it eradicates all deleterious matter from its corrodent seat; heals, strengthens, and firmly fixes them in their sockets, and ultimately realizes.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH!

And on the Gums operates as an *Anti-Scorbutic*, rendering and sustaining their healthy appearance, and imparts fragrancy to the Breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per Box, Duty included. [332]

FOR SALE.—By Messrs. BECKWITH & CO. a few Double Barrelled Percussion Guns with back action Locks, by Wm. Mills, received direct from the Maker at Rs. 500 each. [333]

WINES FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH & Co.

Sherry, from C. Bell, Quarts at 20 Rs. per Doz.

Do.	do.	Pints at 12	per Do.
Port,	do.	Quarts at 20	per Do.
Do.	do.	Pints at 12	per Do.

Scharsburgh Moselle from J. Weston, Brussels, at Rs. 30 per Doz. [334]

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [345]

IN THE PRESS.

THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to 31st July last, and will be ready for delivery on Monday next.

Price Rupees Three.

[353]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 27th August, 1831. [340]

FORTY NINTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY IN THE SECOND CLASS.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the BOMBAY SUMMACHAR OFFICE, and at HUNSRAZ HARYDAS'S OFFICE, Nesbit Lane, at 38 Rupees each.—Bombay 27th August 1831. [323]

MADEIRA WINE, from KEIR'S AND CO,—A few pipes and hhds of very choice, highly flavored Madeira, just imported per "Duke of Roxburgh," for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. Price Rs. 650 per Pipe, and Rs. 350 per Hhd. [342]

Bombay, 27th August, 1831.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....Rs.	30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [343]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

[344] *Bombay, 27th Augt.*, 1831.

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5 0 0
Indian ditto,.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [345]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior high flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[347] *Bombay, 27th August* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON Commander, daily expected and will have quick despatch.

Has Superior accommodation for Passengers, & carries a Surgeon, Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Rampart Row, 27th, August 1 831. [327]

For Freight or Passage to Ceylon, Madras, or Calcutta.

THE CAVENDISH BENTINCK, R. A. HUMPHREYS, to sail about the middle of September—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

[352] *Fort, August 27th*, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

The new River built Ship LORD AMHERST Burthen 600 tons, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, was to leave England in the middle of May, and may be expected early next month will have quick dispatch; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her accommodations may be seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

(351) *Bombay, 27th Augt.* 183[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Passage to Liverpool.

The fast sailing Ship GIPSEY. R. HIGHAT Commander, will sail 29th September,—Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

[248] *Bombay 27th August*, 1831.

For Passage to London.

TO Sail positively on the 11th of September, the SARAH, H COLOMBINE, Commander, late of the H. Co's. Service. Has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a skilful Surgeon. For Passage Apply to Mr. GREY, Rampart Row.

[249] *Bombay, 27th Aug.* 1831.

Passage to London, calling at the Cape of Good Hope.

The ELIZABETH and JANE, 450 Tons, HENRY RICHMOND, R N. Commander, will sail 10th September, and h s superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to Captain RICHMOND, at the Office of Messrs DIROM, CARTER & Co.

[350] *Bombay, 27th Augt.*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 13th. August, 1831

No, 322 of 1831—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the republication of the following General Order dated 4th July 1831, issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council and to declare its provisions applicable to the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla 4th July, 1831.

A specific reference having been made to the Governor General upon the subject of the right of Military Men employed in any Civil branch of the Army or under the Civil Administration of Government, to take Military Command by virtue of their Commissions when entitled by Seniority to claim the same, it has been deemed necessary to lay down a general rule applicable to the Services of the three Presidencies. The following Order has accordingly been passed with the concurrence of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and of the Hon'ble Company's Forces in India.

Military Men when holding situations in any Civil branch of the Army, or under the Civil Administration of Government, cannot be allowed to claim or exercise the right of Command as Senior Officers by virtue of their Commissions, without first resigning and relinquishing their Civil employ or situations.

The distinctions and advantages of Command are claimable only by those who in the exercise of their profession, may be called upon for Military duties and are liable to the privations and hardships of active service. By accepting Civil employ, a Military Man obtains present exemption from the severer duties of his profession, and generally superior emoluments, he cannot, therefore, be permitted to unite with the advantages of this line of service the privilege of asserting a claim to supersede those who in the routine of duty and of promotion become entitled to a Military charge or Command.

The above Order is not intended to apply to Officers placed with detachments, or otherwise in the temporary charge of Districts by Military authority, pending operations, although performing Civil duties in consequence of such an appointment, employment of this description may fall to any officer in the course of his professional Service and cannot therefore be considered to involve any forfeiture of Military privileges.

By Command of the Right Hon'ble The Governor General
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.
Secy. to the Governor General.

No. 323 of 1831.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. Ash of the Regiment of Artillery to act as Line Adjutant at Satara, from the 18th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Cartwright on sick certificate.

No. 324 of 1831.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Captain D. W. Shaw of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops at Hursole, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Burford from that Station.

No. 325 of 1831.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Lieutenant T. Bell of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry under date the 15th of March 1830, and extended on the 11th of March last, for the benefit of his health, is commuted to leave to the Malabar Coast on the same account, until the 23rd of November next.

No. 326 of 1831.—Mr. Thomas Waller is admitted to the Service in conformity with his Appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.—Date of Arrival at Bombay 20th July 1831.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE JEWS OF MALABAR, BY THE REV. H. MILMAN A. M.

1. Is the date of their emigration to India in or about the year (according to their reckoning) 4250 (answering to A. C. 508), generally agreed upon?

2. Have they any Hebrew writings besides their copies of the Scriptures—if so, what is their nature?

3. Have they any religious traditions, and if so, in what respect do the hold them?

4. What Books do their Scriptures contain? more particularly have they the Books of Ezra or Esther? or any of those which we call the Apocryphal Books?

5. Have they any Synagogue, if so, what is its form? what is its reputed antiquity? In what manner is the service conducted.

6. How is the Community governed? By a religious or a Civil Head? By a Rabbi or a Magistrate?

7. Have they any religous teachers? what is their character and authority?

8. Has the mass of the people any knowledge of the Hebrew language? Is it used among themselves for the purposes of commerce, or on any other occasions? (It would be curious to ascertain whether, as is stated of the Chinese Jews, their Hebrew is infected with Persian idioms?)

9. Do they keep themselves entirely secluded from their neighbours, or do they in any case intermarry with them. Do they scruple to consort with concubines of other races.

10. Do they observe the Sabbath? and with what degree of rigour.

11. What fast and festivals do they observe? more especially the feast of Purim? which commemorates the deliverance of the people under Esther?

12. Do they rigidly adhere to the Law as regards meats &c.

13. Do they practice commerce, and to what extent?

14. Have they any knowledge of, or connexion with more remote communities of the Jews in India, those said to exist in Thibet, or with those in China?

15. What are their notions about the Messiah and the restoration to Palestine?

16. What are their feelings towards Christians and Christianity?

ON THE BLACK JEWS.

1. In what points do the Black Jews differ from the White?

2. How far do the Black Jews conform to the usages of the law?

3. From what race of Blacks do they appear to have derived their complexion? Have they any thing of the negro cast of countenance?

4. In what estimation are the Black Jews held by the White? Do the white acknowledge their superior antiquity?

5. Are there any distinct traditions of their migration into India, or of the quarter from whence they came?

6. Is there any thing either in the character or tradition of the people to justify or refute the opinion, that the Black Jews are descendants of the Whites, intermarrying or consorting with any of the native races; with tribes of Arabian descent, or with foreign slaves from any other quarter?

The questions relating to Government usages, Copies or Contents of Copies of the Sacred Writings, would be more satisfactorily answered, if addressed separately to each Race.

(Signed) H. H. MILMAN.

Reading, June 14th 1830.

R. MONEY.
Sec. to B. B. R. A. S.

TO LILIS.

A thousand doubts, a thousand fears,
Myriads of hopes thro' countless years,
With changeful smile and sighs,
One taste of bliss like Heaven's breath,
And then, the bitterness of death!
Thus true love lives and dies

So did I dream in boyhood's hour,
And thro' the Sunshine or the shower,
Fair fancy led me on.
Yet fast and faster as I sped,
The Rainbow-passion further fled.
Yet still as brightly shone.

And Lilis, *now*, thro' 'Loves' wild chase
Thine are the fairy form and face
That lure me to pursue
And *thine* the eye of the Antelope
That beams the day-star of my hope
As *bright*, as *distant* too.

Oh! let me never feel the charm,
Of summer sun or breeze of balm.
But let the Storm-cloud roll
And on Life's path still rage and roar,
So that my Lilis shine once more,
The Rainbow of my Soul!

Y.

THE PROGRESS OF LIFE.

INFANCY AND YOUTH.

First Childhood from its cradle creeps—
About the Nursery-world it peeps—
Soon in School-troubles rife.
Till youth imbibes superior joys
And 'mid the wide world's glare and noise
Breathes the delights of Life!

MANHOOD AND MIDDLE AGE.

Next Manhood's sky is mottled o'er
With duller vapours than before
Dim shadowing the grave
Then darker clouds begin to burst
Friends fall around, the dearest first
The beautiful, the brave—!

DOTAGE AND DEATH.

Now tottering down Life's ladder, s'ow
With wrinkled brow and locks of snow
Dim eye and husky breath
In second Childhood on we tread
Helpless once more are borne to bed
And there's the groan of Death!

Y.

GUZERAT RACES HELD AT AHMEDABAD.

To commence on the Second Tuesday in February 1832.

1ST DAY.

1ST RACE.—A Sweepstakes for all Arabs that have never started for Plate, Purse &c. Rupees 500 P. P. each Subscriber 8st. 4lbs. one two mile heat, to be closed on the 1st November 1831. Horses to be bonâ fide the property of the Subscribers.

Five Subscribers.

2ND RACE.—The Guzerat great Welter Stakes of 200 Rupees with Rupees 800 from the Fund for all Arabs that have never won on any course 11st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders, once round the course. Closed on the 1st June 1831.

Thirteen Subscribers.

2ND DAY.

1ST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees——from the Fund, and 300 Rs H. F. each Subscriber, for all Arabs that have never won. Weight for age. Heats two miles. Four Subscribers or no Race. To be closed on the 1st November.

Two Subscribers.

2ND RACE. The Claret Stakes of Rupees 200 each Subscriber, with Rupees, 1,000 from the Fund for all Arabs. Whim weights. Fourteen hands, and aged: 9 Stone, Heats one mile and a half, To be Closed on 1st November.

Two names down.

3D RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 650 given by the Officers of the 22d Regiment, for all Arabs that have never started previous to the ensuing Deesa Meeting, Weigh for age, heats two miles. A Sweepstakes of 75 Rs. each Subscriber to be added.

3D DAY.

1ST RACE—The Give and Take of Rupees 400 from the Fund, and Rupees 75 each Subscriber for all Arabs. Weight for inches.—Heats one and a half miles.

2D RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 1150 given by the Gentlemen of the Civil Service at Ahmedabad, free for all Arabs 8st. 4lbs. one three mile heat. A Subscription of Rupees 100 each, to be added to the Plate.

4TH DAY.

1ST RACE.—A Cup Value——given by the Guzerat Turf Club free for all Arabs. Heats 2 Miles 8st. 7lbs.

2D RACE.—The Champagne Stakes of Rupees 100 each, with Rupees 800 from the Fund, free for all Arabs. Weight for age one two and a half mile heat.

The Winner to give six dozen of Champagne.

5TH DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Ahmedabad Plate of Rupees 800 from the Fund and Rupees 50 each Subscriber, free for all Arabs 8st. 4lbs. Winners 10lbs. extra. Heats two miles.

2D RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber for all Arabs. 8st. 7lbs. Heats one mile.

3D RACE.—The Guzerat little Welter of Rupees 150 P. P. each Subscriber, with Rupees 500 from the Fund for all Arabs, that never won before the first day of the meeting. The Winner of the Great Welter excluded. 11st. 7lbs. Gentlemen Riders. Once round the course.

Four Subscribers.

6TH DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Winners Plate of Rupees 300 from the Fund, and Rupees 300 H. F. for which all Winners must enter 8st. 4lbs. 3lbs. extra for each Race won during the meeting.

2D RACE.—The Beaten Plate of Rupees 300 from the Fund, and Rupees 75 each Subscriber Heats round the course. To be handicap'd by the stewards.

H. G. BARNETT,
Sec. to the Guzt. Turf

HIGH WATER TABLE,—AUG. 27TH, 1831.

Saturday	1	38
Sunday	2	23
Monday	3	18
Tuesday	4	27
Wednesday	℄ 5	45
Thursday	7	58
Friday	8	48

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107¼ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102¼ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge.
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 107 at 116 } Do per Do.
Do. of 1829 | 30 } 111 at 112 }

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Ensign G. P. Lynch, 16th Regt N. I. from Poonah

DEPARTURES.

None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday morning the 21st Instant, the Lady of Major Manson Artillery, of a daughter.

In Rampart Row on Thursday, the 25th Inst. the Lady of Alexander Bell Esq. Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, of a daughter.

At Poona on the 18th Instant, Mrs. Windsor, of a Son.

At Bombay on the Night of the 24th Inst. the Wife of Mr. Wm. Brown, Sexton of St. Thomas's Church of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Rutnagherry on the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. Padre Francisco Xavier de Mendonca Vicar, Mr. Francis Vergolino Anthony Cabral, to Miss Josepha Connecundis Vieyra.

On the 15th Instant at Deesa, by the Rev. C. Jackson B. C. S. Chaplain, Captain Osburne, of the Bombay European Regt. to Anna Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Knightly of Charwelton Northamptonshire.

DEATH.

August 9th, at Pauldie, on route from Asseerghur to Bombay, Edward Barrington, youngest Son of Captain J. Worthy of the 18th Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August 21st, Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell Master, from Muscat 14th August 1831.

August 26th, Ship Majestic, Alexander Lawson, Master, from Liverpool 8th May.

DEPARTURES.

None.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Sir Francis Burton, Elizabeth and Jane, Drongan Gipsey, and Majestic.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck and Sultan.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Fazel Currim, Futtay Raymon, Futtay Nassry.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloops of War*—Clive, Amherst, and Elphinstone.

PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.

BRAZILIAN—Ampaeze.

AMERICAN.—Nereus.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication enclosed in ROBERT SHORTREED'S *letter, we beg to decline publishing. We must also decline publishing the lines signed M.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831.

We have much pleasure in copying an article in to-days paper, from the Asiatic Journal for April, relating to the Medical Service of the East India Company, and particularly to that portion of it belonging to this presidency. It is satisfactory to see that the memorials which were forwarded by them to the Court of Directors have had the effect at least, of calling forth the remarks we have extracted, and which we will venture to state, are sufficiently conclusive to carry conviction along with them, that the Medical service of India generally, and especially that of Bombay, has been subjected, when compared to other branches of the service, to the pressure of very peculiar hardships.

That nothing but a very strong case in their favour, would give them the slightest chance of obtaining the indulgence they seek for, is rendered evident by a glance at the minute of the Governor General, respecting the finances of India, which we have also extracted in our paper of to day; we trust however, notwithstanding the course of general retrenchment which appears by it, to have become absolutely necessary, that so important a branch of the public service as the Medical, will not long be allowed to remain so inadequately remunerated, as they appear in some respects to be at present.

In the absence of important news, we have been induced to look over some late American papers which have been put into our possession by the arrival of the Brig Nereus, and although we have met with a few original articles of an amusing nature, which we have extracted, yet generally speaking, their Editors like ourselves, are obliged to resort largely to English papers and periodicals, for the purpose of filling their columns.

This circumstance however is not surprising, when the ability with which most of the Metropolitan papers at home are conducted, is taken into consideration; and notwithstanding the 900 papers published in the United States, we doubt if there is any one thing at the present moment in which England is so conspicuously superior, and has so much reason to be proud of, as the talents and independence with which some of the leading periodicals are conducted. That the writers in them have a stronger and more legitimate influence over the public mind than any other class of individuals in the state, has long been felt, and to it perhaps more than to any other circumstance may be attributed, the irresistible feeling in favor of reform which at present pervades every portion of the kingdom. But the influence of the best English daily papers extends over a far wider space than the small island in which they are printed. In the United States, in Canada, and wherever the English language is known, they are copied from largely, and sought after with avidity; neither does their usefulness cease here; for in Germany where the post office regulations as in India, prevents any but the most wealthy from enjoying the benefits of a foreign newspaper, nearly the whole of the most popular papers, with the exception of advertisements, are copied and circulated amongst the less wealthy classes of the community. The fact is a curious one, and the effect we have little doubt will be as beneficial to the continent as it has been to England.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Majestic from Liverpool, the 8th of May, we have received the Times of the 6th, and a Liverpool paper of the 7th of May, from which we have made below, as many extracts as time would permit.

The papers from home are almost entirely occupied with details of the Elections, which appear wherever they have taken place, to have resulted as favorably for the cause of Reform as its most sanguine friends could have expected.

The following is a list of the returns as far as we have been able to obtain them from the papers in our possession.

The Election for Liverpool had terminated by the triumphant return of Messrs. Denison and Ewart, who came in by large Majorities over General Gascoyne. Lord Waterpark and Sir James Mackintosh had been returned for Knaresborough.

In Barnstaple, Messrs. Hodgson and Chichester, both reformers.

The Sandwich election closed by the return of Messrs. Marryat and Trowbridge both in favor of reform.

At great Marlow Col. Clayton, and Owen Williams Esq. both reformers have been returned.

Messrs. Wm. Brougham and Calcraft have been returned for Southwark. Sir Edward, Knatchbull has retired from the contest in Kent, and Mr. Patten had announced his intention of retiring also from that of Lancashire.

Lord Lonsdale's candidate, Col. Lushington has been defeated at Carlisle, which has returned two reformers,—In short, the cause of reform is gaining ground in all parts of the Country. Its rapid triumphs says the Times "renders it almost impossible for us to present a bare record of them; and to observe on all that passes, is wholly beyond our power. Cam-

bridge offers a single exception to the uniformity of the national feeling on the subject. The supporters of Messrs. Peel and Goulburn appear amongst the few who are likely to suceed against the voice of the nation."

The Polish cause appears to be prospering, notwithstanding a reverse which they have suffered in consequence of the impetuous valor of their troops, which induced them to disregard the most overwhelming majority, and precipitate themselves upon a Russian corps of four times their number. The following is the latest intelligence upon the subject.

(From the Examiner, May 1.)

The French nation, says O. P. Q., of the *Morning Chronicle*, has received the intelligence of the dissolution of Parliament with the most lively satisfaction and heartfelt joy. The restoration has effected one good for France; it has brought her in collision with Englishmen. The prejudices which, fifteen years ago, existed (thanks, again, to the system of the borough members!) have nearly subsided; and when England shall be reformed; the two people will effect, not a diplomatic, but a national alliance. The journals, the societies, the clubs, the youth of France, all are delighted at this joyful news; and if it be but now followed up, as it should be, by popular governments and by the energy of the people, France and England will be able not merely to fight for, and struggle for, and labour for, but will be able to command the progress of human happiness, and the rapid and steady progress of universal freedom.

"GENERAL DWERNICKI IN VOLHYNIA.

"General Dwernicki, whom the German journals have so often announced as lost, who, with his whole corps, was surrounded by the Russian Generals de Wilt, Keutz, and Rudiger, though neither of them dared to attack him, and he whom the Field Marshal menaced to destroy in each of his reports, has entered Volhynia, after having passed the Bug near Krylow, on the night of the 10th and 11th current.

"The officer, Kaczkowski, who brought us this news, left him on the 16th at Horochaw, at the moment when his columns took the direction of Dubne and Krzemienice. Our General met, at Choracow, recruits from Volhynia, which the Russians were leading in chains. He asked what was the crime for which they were enchained. They replied that they had committed no crime, but that they were leading them in this way to join the army. Ask these brave fellows, rejoined General Dwernicki, pointing to our men, and learn from them if a single one of them has been treated in so cruel a manner; they will reply, that all of them have hastened, freely and full of ardour, to the defence of our common country; and on the order of the General, our lancers and our chasseurs broke the chains, which afforded an affecting spectacle. Embrace each other, said, the General to them; you are all brothers. Tears flowed, cries of joy were heard, and the Volhynians mingled with our troops. The enthusiasm is general; contributions flow in; and the inhabitants arrive from all sides with arms in their hands.

"The entry of General Dwernicki into Volhyna promises us great advantages; it will be the signal of insurrection for all the Russo-Polish provinces; and it will ensure us, besides, great supplies of provisions. Volhynia, was the magazine for the army of the Field-Marshal, who already had obtained from it a considerable transport of corn, Nothing resisted the entrance of our General: he is said now to be at Dubno, and that on his road he routed some detachments of the enemy. Every body is arming; already several squadrons are ready to march. You can form no idea of the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, who at every step arrive to crowd the ranks of our brave men. For the last half century our brethren of Samogitia, of Volhynia, of Podolia, and of the Ukraine, have groaned under the weight of servitude, and of a hostile occupation. Nineteen long years have passed since the inhabitants beyond the Bug have seen for once the Polish lance. Dwernicki showed them again our victorious phalanxes bearing the standard of liberty.

"SECOND REPORT FROM DWERNICKI.

"Scarcely had Dwernicki passed the Bug when his first steps on that Polish soil were marked with success. On the 11th inst. five platoons of the 2nd Regiment of lancers, and of the 4th horse chasseurs, composing a part of his corps, encountered, near Povyck, the whole regiment of Dragoons of Chargopoloki, which enjoys high reputation in the Russian army. Our detachment rushed upon this Regiment, put it to rout, took five officers (amongst whom is Prince Obolenski), 150 Dragoons, as many horses, and more than 200 carbines and other weapons. The enemy's regiment lost also a great number of men in killed and wounded: finally, the remains of this celebrated regiment have been dispersed in the woods, and are continually falling into our hands. The attack was so unexpected, and at the same time so impetuous, that we had only one man wounded, whose name is Captain Zajewski. General Dwernicki has already taken possession of the baggage and transports of provisions destined for the great army.

"Dated from head-quarters of Jeychrzejow Kaluszyn, 11th of April, at 2 o'clock.

(Signed) "SKRZYNECKI."

A considerable sensation has been produced at Paris, by the news that the free constitutions obtained by the People in several of the Swiss cantons have been suppressed, on the intervention of the Metternich; and that a very large Austrian army was conceutrating between the Milan and Piedmontese frontiers.

(From the Times, May 6.)

(From the Messager des Chambres, dated May 4.)

The Government has received the news that Prince Carignan has been proclaimed King of Sardinia, and succeeds Charles Felix.

WARSAW, APRIL. 12.

General Skrzynecki has sent a report to the Polish Government, in which he states, that a corps of 6,000 men, in their ardour, attacked a Russian corps of 24,000 men, and and could not long sustain so disproportionate a struggle. The General-in-Chief states that the the corps were compelled to cross the Vistula precipitately, with a loss of 1,200 men, and two Lieutenant-Colonels, one of whom was drowned. The other was the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mealchouski. No artillery, however, remained in the power of the Russians. The General-in-Chief, in giving an account of this unfortunate event, endeavours to impress upon his courageous brothers in arms the necessity, whatever may be their confidence in their courage, of not resorting to acts of temerity, which may compromise their cause,

A letter from Vienna, dated April 22, says, a levy of 1,500 men has been made in the fauxbourgs of Vienna, to complete the full number of the Landwehr. The men absent on leave have been recalled into activity, in order that the companies of 180 men may be increased to 200.

A new levy has been ordered of 50,000 men, and a great number of horses for the artillery. and equipages, have been purchased.

The materiel of 132 batteries is being prepared. Three bombarding batteries have been sent to Italy; 800 artillery men have been sent to Neugebaur, to make cartouches; 8,000 quintals of powder have been dispatched to Italy. The services of the hospitals and posts have been organized. The Austrian troops at present in Italy amount to from 100,000 to 110,000 men. and it is proposed to increase them to 200,000. The Archduke Charles is mentioned as likely to be the Generalissimo.

ST. PETERSBURGH, APRIL 17.

A project of a journey to London, now on the tapis here, has excited some attention. It is that of the Grand Duchess Helene, wife of the Grand Duke Michael. She will set out in the first week in June, and will be accompanied by the Countess Nesselrode, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Prince Gazarin, a well-known courtier and diplomatist of the second order. We are left here in conjectures upon the object of this voyage, and nobody can say any thing positive about it.

The Grand Duchess Helene is the daughter of Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, whose mother was a Princess of Brunswick. In the year 1829 she travelled in Italy for her health, and was well known in the highest circles of Rome, and admired much for her talents and beauty.

The Countess of Nesselrode passes also for a woman if mind, and has dabbled a good deal in politics. Her journey in Paris about 15 months ago was looked upon at that time as connected with political matters in which the Russian family felt an interest.

Preparations are already ordered at the port of Cronstadt, for the voyage of the Grand Duchess Duchess and her suite: they will embark in a ship of the line, and be escorted by a frigate and a steam-boat.

All that we know of Polish affairs here is, that the Imperial Court show no desire to listen to foreign meditation, although it is much pressed by France and England; and on the other hand, all persons who are acquainted with Poland, know it will be quite impossible to bring back the old regime among the Poles, without frightful despotism. The Grand Duke Constantine, after ceding his Polish sceptre to the Emperor Nicholas, now urges its transfer to his other brother, the Grand Duke Michael.

Some impatience is beginning to be felt here, that the war in Poland has not been sooner finished; fresh reinforcements are every where moving to Marshal Diebitsch, as fast as supplies can be procured on the roads for the transport of troops. The Emperor promises amnesty, and a reform of Polish abuses: but the preliminary condition is abject submission, and the Polish authorities, particularly the military, say they will perish first.—

Y.

Thursday Evening.

The funds are steady, and, on the whole, the prices of yesterday are maintained. A rise occurred soon after the commencement of business, caused chiefly by the demand for money stock, but as soon as that demand had been supplied, the price gave way again to a nearly equal extent. Consols were done at 80⅜ to ½ for the account, but closed at 80⅛ to ¼.

POLAND.

Gen. Uminski is said to have been beaten at Ostrolenka on the 20th, but as he is known to have been at Wengrow on the 19th, which is at least twelve German miles from the latter place, the report is evidently incorrect. One account, which rests entirely on the authority of private letters from Cracow and Berlin, but which is believed in quarters that we have usually found to be well informed on the subject of Polish news, states that General Dwernicki has obtained a decisive victory over General Rudegar, in Volhynia; that the greater part of the latter General's troops went over to Dwernichi; and that the population had risen *en masse*. The same accounts, however, add, that the Russian troops stationed on the Turkish frontiers are advancing by forced marches towards Volhynia. Wilna is held by 3000 Russian troops. There are large bodies of insurgents near Kowno, but they have not attempted any thing against that place. The intention of a Russian commander to burn Georgenburg has not been executed. It appears certain, by letters from St. Petersburgh, that the Russian Government has taken up a number of ships to carry (through the Prussian territory) provisions and reinforcements to its troops in the revolting provinces.—*Hamburgh papers*, April 29th.

We scarcely know what kind of new plan General Diebitsch would decide upon, as a fourth series of operations, which the Polish defence obliges him to undertake. But the news arrived this morning affords three extraordinary facts; the occupation of Siedlec by the Polish General Uminski, announced in the *Official Gazette of Warsaw*; the retreat of the left wing of the Russians, stationed at Kock, upon Vieprz and Radjew; and the retreat of Marshal Diebitsch himself across the Bug, announced by the *Warsaw Courier* of the 19th instant. Nothing can explain these remarkable and serious facts, which would decide the freedom of Poland, but the insurrection of the Lothianians, Volhynians, and even among the Russians themselves, which have obliged Diebitsch to march to the assistance of the empire, menaced with a dismemberment by a revolution, which appears to extend from Livonia, to Podolia, and which, perhaps, at this moment disturbs Petersburgh itself.—*Messager de Chambers, May 2d.*

The *Comet*, Captain Webster, arrived in the harbour of Dundee on Thursday, after a short passage of eight days from Memel, and brings a confirmation of the defeat of the Russians by the Poles on the 15th April. It had been reported and believed in Memel, that a general engagement between the Russians under Diebitsch, and the Poles under Skrzynecki, has taken place on the 15th of April, at the distance of about 40 miles from Memel; that in the course of the action 16,000 Lithuanians had gone over from the Russians to the Poles - that the Russians had been completely routed —that vast numbers of them had been killed, wounded and taken prisoners—and that they had nearly the whole *materiel* of their army, including the military chest, full of money. The news was shortly afterwards confirmed by the appearance of detachments of Russians passing in full retreat through Memel. Captain Webster himself saw 1,200 of them in the most most miserable condition, scarcely able to lift their muskets, besides numbers of wounded soldiers in waggons. He conversed with several Russian officers, who acknowledged that they had been worsted, and seemed to be very much distressed at the inglorious and disagreeable nature of their task. One of them, pointing to his brow, said, that the Poles had too good heads for Diebitsch - that the war with them was a very different affair from the war with the Turks, who had not good heads.—*Dundee Advertiser.—Liverpool Chronicle, May, 7.*

CALCUTTA.

We are happy to be able to assure our readers that there is not and never was any truth in the rumours about the Mootee Musjed at Agra, having been sold; and still less, of the Taj itself being *at the hammer*, we never did give credit to a story so discreditable to the British name.

We understand the Cholera has lately made its appearance at Katmandoo to the great alarm of the Nypalese. This we believe is the second time that this singular disease has penetrated into that Valley. In this instance it cannot be ascribed to any *evil communication* from the plains, such as the Russians are vainly trying to check by *cordons* and quarantines; the *out* or deadly jungle fever of the saul forest prevents all intercourse of trade and travellers between April and the end of October, more effectually than could be done by any measures of the strictest police.—*Beng. Hur. Aug. 3.*

MILITARY SUPERCESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR.—I have heard it said that copies of all the India newspapers go home regularly for the information of the *Big Wigs* there, in respect to what people are doing and saying here.

If so, I take the opportunity of the old HURKARAH to make generally known the following case of hardly ever paralleled hardship in any Army in all the world; and I would ask those concerned, if this is equitable or just? moreover whether it is wise and prudent to see these things going on, at the very time when people are in such a state on account of their Batta?

I am not blaming the folks here; but their and our Masters in England, who are always boasting how careful they are of our interests.

CASE.

Lieut. Col. Duncan Macleod, of the Engineer corps is promoted to Colonel on the 18th June, 1831, vice T. Robertson, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Macleod's rank *was* the 28th Sept. 1827. He was the 63rd down the general list of Lieut. Colonels, whereof 57 were Company's officers; the rest His Majesty's.

In consequence of this promotion of Macleod, and that the King's Officers may never be superseded, agreeably to orders from his Superiors at home, His Excellency their Commander in chief the Earl of Dalhousie, as in duty bound, promotes all His Majesty's Lieutenant Colonels who were senior to Macleod, to be Colonels by local brevet from the same date as Col. Macleod, viz. 18th June 1831.

Namely; Colonels Dennis, Sale (C. B.) Arnold, and Shelton; the rank of the latter *as Lieut. Colonel* being 16th Septr. 1827, (12 days older than Duncan Macleod), and his place in the general list, just two above him.

Not one of the 57 Company's officers, though holding His Majesty's commissions of the same date, are included in the brevet of Colonel in India.

They are therefore superseded not only by their own comrade Macleod, (the fortune of war or chance they don't complain of) but by 4 *junior* King's Lieutenant-Colonels.

In the famous 1796, it was settled, that we should all have King's commissions and each Service get the benefit of rising regimentally according to its own rules and regulations; the Company not to give any rank above full Colonel, but by King's general Brevet.

Is this case I have now stated according to agreement of 96? But it is the fashion now-a-days to have convenient short memories, and deny that there ever was a ninety six!

I wonder what Colonel Salmond, who was the active man of the famous Committee of Delegates in 1795 (in London,) and held the pen of the ready writer for them, did with Dundas, Pitt, and Devayne's original chits and statements? and whether his original minutes of the proceedings and conferences of that time (printed by him) will be found among his papers after his death? or were they made a peace offering to his new Masters since he *put about ship*, and was a prosperous and confidential Servant of theirs?

AN OLD STAGER.

1st August.

The Letter from an old stager and another letter (*not publishable*) on the same subject, desire us to make known a case of really flagrant hardship to which the officers of the Company's service (only) are exposed; so flagrant indeed, that we feel persuaded the mere statement of it, cannot fail to obtain speedy and effectual redress. We have advised on the matter with some who understand these things better than we pretend to do; and we believe the following to be pretty nearly a correct view of the real merits of a case, which is naturally exciting the deepest interest among our Military friends.

By existing regulations ever since 1796, all Company's officers hold commissions of equal rank and date from His Majesty, and take post and command accordingly. In each service however, promotion goes on agreeably to its own rules, the Company's is divided into 4 branches, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry and Engineers; each of which rises separately at each Presidency, according to vacancies, by seniority up to the rank of Colonel of a Regiment. In the Royal Cavalry and Infantry service on the other hand (the only branches in India) the officers rise by merit, good fortune, influence, or purchase, to the step of Lieutenant Colonel, beyond which step they are usually promoted only by general brevet, or by being made Aides-de-Camp to the King which at once gives the rank of full Colonel.

The officers of both Services from Captain upwards, benefit alike by general brevets, if the rise of individuals in their own corps, branches or lines, have not anticipated such promotion. If those periodical brevets are frequent, as during wars in Europe, they usually anticipate regimental promotion in both Services, and every man keeps his place in the general list: no supercessions are then likely. But in time of peace; general brevets are unfrequent; then *individual* rise is irregular, and gets a head of *general* promotion: King's and Company's Officers jump over each others heads according to accidents of death, retirement, &c.; and from the division of the Indian Army into 12 distinct branches, a great deal of supercession constantly occurs by the company's officers among themselves, of which no one complains.

For this sort of evil of chance supercession there seems to be no remedy, nor is the State called on to provide one. Every man in both Armies should take the chances of his own Service and his own branch of it. So it is in the Royal Forces at Home; where numerous Artillery, Engineer, and Marine Officers rise by seniority *regimental* Colonelcies, while Cavalry and Infantry rise by patronage to Lieutenant Colonel, only they cannot become Colonel except by general brevet or by special favor of the Crown. No one, there, thinks of complaining against this.

But if we rightly understand the present case, a King's Lieutenant Colonel *in India* is protected against suffering supercession from the accidental promotion of *any* junior Company's officer in any branch; and the means of protection consist in a local brevet commission of Colonel, contemporaneous with that of the newly promoted Company's officer. It does not appear however, that any reciprocal protection is provided for the Company's Lieutenant Colonel, if a *junior* in H. M. Service is made a Colonel through Royal favor. But that is the least defect of the rule. *Third* parties are most absurdly made to suffer by this system. B. of the King's Service is made a Brevet Colonel to prevent C. of the Company's from jumping over *his* head; but no one thinks of A. in *another* branch of the Company's Service, who is *senior* to *both*, and over whose shoulders B. and C. thus vault without scruple, in this military game of leapfrog!

BOMBAY COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831.

THE COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831.

In our columns below we have extracted the principal items of news, that we have met with in the papers brought by the *Majestic*, which contain however, little or no information of particular interest. The papers at home are so entirely occupied with Election details, that it will propably be some weeks before we are able to communicate any other description of intelligence.

Yesterday the despatches were closed at the East India-house, and de ivered to the pursers of the following ships, *Bombay*, Capta n James K llaway; *Lowther Castle*, Captain Henry Harris, China direct.—*Times, May* 4.

REFORM.

A meeting of the electors of Westminster, convened by the high bailiff, was held on Tuesday in C vent-garden. The new market-house and all the avennes to it were completely thronged.—Mr. Morris, the high bailiff, was called to the chair.—Geo. Hume, Esq., proposed a resolution to the effect, that an Address should be conveyed to his Majesty, expressing their deep sense of gratitude to him, for having dissolved a parliament hostile of the cause of reform, and the liberties of the people, together with their assurances of affection and loyalty to his person; which Earl Grey should be requested to present to his Majesty. He exhorted them to answer the appeal which his Majesty had made to the country, by one unanimous response. It was now for the people to show whether they and their king were or were not to be beaten by a boroughmong r faction. (*Cheers.*)—Mr. Carpue, M. D., seconded the resolution, which was carried with tumultuous applause.—Mr. Fellows moved the second resolution, which was for the purpose of carrying the first into effect.—Mr. Beaumont seconded the resolution, and read to the meeting the proposed address, which was received with the most enthusiastic cheers.—Sir F. Burdett then presented himself to the meeting, and congratulated them on the occasion for which they had assembled. He was sure the people, on their part, would not be wanting, in whatever way it might be found necessary, to support their sovereign, and to aid his intentions for their welfare ["We will support him—we will—we will!"] Their king had determined to get rid of that usurpation of the sovereignty both of the king and of the people (*cheers.*)—to defeat and expose that cutpurse of the nation (*cheers and laughter*), —who had stolen the crown and was now attempting to put it in its (the boroughmongering) pocket. (*Uproarious laughter,*) The king was determined not to hold his place on the throne as the nominee of the borough lords. (*Cheers.*) For the people, their way was plain and direct. The real question at issue between them and the b r oughmongers was, "Representation or Nomination." To prevent the true expression of the popular feeling, the Boroughmongers would stop at no pecuniary expense; for well they knew, that should they succeed now, the controul of the public purse would be restored to them, and from it they would be sure to repay themselves for their outlay on the elections. The people would, therefore, do well to use that weapon on which their enemies relied. Subscriptions of one penny each would furnish proof of their earnestness, and greatly assist their friends in counteracting the efforts of the boroughmongers. Above all things, he exhorted them to lay aside all differences, and confound their enemies by their unanimity.—Mr. Hobhouse, in reply to those who had said that the people were unfit to be entrusted with the elective franchise, referred to the disgraceful conduct which had characterised a body of the aristocracy, on a late occasion. "I allude (said he) to the occasion on which we had almost come to blows with the boroughmongers (*cheers and laughter*); when those people, who are so fond of preaching about good manners, who think that there is a broad line drawn by nature between their high mightinesses and ourselves—when they, who are sent into the house by persons who ought to be the best judges of good manners (*loud cheers and laughter,*) present a miserable exhibition of impotent rage, of detected cunning, of defeated malice, driven to despair." (*Immense cheering.*) One right hon. bart. who had been conspicuous on that occasion, had since subscribed 50,000l. for the support of the boroughmongers at the ensuing election. The right hon. bart had asserted that there was a conspiracy entered into for the purpose of carrying the reform bill. Who, then, was at the head of that conspiracy? King William the Fourth. (*Long-continued cheers.*) The next great conspirators happened to be the thirteen gentlemen, commonly known by the designation of the cabinet ministers. Next, the people, themselves, were represented as having joined this dark conspiracy to destroy their own liberty (*cheers*); and, lastly, the press was the worst of all this numerous band of conspirators. (*Laughter.*) He (Mr. H.) remembered a somewhat similar complaint of conspiracy in the history of Jonathan Wild, who, in some points of his character, had no small resemblance to other great men. (*Laughter.*) Well, the author of that work tells us that an ancestor of the great man was put into a box, and having come to an understanding among themselves, they conspired to hang him. (*Laughter.*) So it was with the boroughmongers. They were conspired against just in the same way. (*Repeated shouts of laughter.*) They had been long upon trial (from the crowd, "Aye, much too long for us!") And though they had pleaded not guilty, they had afterwards admitted that the boroughmong rs were in some degree guilty, and that some reform was indeed indispensable.—Mr. EVANS proposed resolutions recommending the electors of every place, to follow the example so repeatedly set by them, (the electors of Westminster) of scorning bribery and corruption, and of returning such men only as would pledge themselves to support the reform bill. The freeholders and householders in every town and district, should form themselves into societies and committees, and collect money f r the purpose of assisting candidat s favourable to reform, to oust the enemi s of the king, his ministers, and his people.—Mr. Tulke seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. Thanks were voted to the high bailiff and the meeting separated, after cheers three times three, hrice repeated, for the King.—*The Examiner, May,* 1.

TRIUMPH OF REFORM.

ELECTION OF FOUR REFORM MEMBERS FOR THE CITY.

Friday morning being fixed for the election of four Members to represent the City of London in Parliament, at twelve o'clock Guildhall was completely crowded by the Liverymen of the different Companies. The Candidates were Alderman Waithman, Alderman Thompson, Alderman Wood and Alderman Venables. There was also a fifth in the person of Mr. Ward, the late Member, one of the Bank Directors, who professed to come forward on the sole principle of supporting the rights and privileges of the Liverymen of London, which, he says, are effected by the Re'orm Bill.—At one the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took the Chair, and immediately afterwards, the preliminary forms having been gone through, the business of the election commenced.

The Lord Mayor said, before the business went any further, Mr. Ward, one of the Candidates, wished to address the Meeting. He requested them to give him a patient hearing, as he said Mr. Ward had hitherto deserved the good opinion of his constituents, and before they expressed an opinion on what any gent eman might say, he hoped they would at least hear what he said.

Mr. Ward attempted for some time to make himself heard, but without effect. We understood him to say, that he did not make his appearance for the sake of being vexatious. He had said nothing in the Commons' House of Parliament, but what he was prepared to say again, and to support this day. He had been doomed to endure the greatest mortification that day he had ever experienced, for his Committee had that day informed him that the sense of the Livery was so adverse, not to him personally, but to the principles he advocated, that under the circumstances he should resign all pretensions to the honour of being their Representative. At a moment of anxiety like the present, he should be the last man to attempt to add to it; but he would assure the meeting, that he should pride himself to the last hour of his life for the votes he had given on the Reform Question [cries of "You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"]. Mr. Ward concluded by stating that he withdrew from the contest.

The Sheriff then inquired if there were any other Candidate, and was answered in the negative.

Mr. Alderman Wood then stood forward and addressed the Meeting. He said, that was the seventh time he had come forward for the honour of representing them in Parliament. He said he came forward as a Reformer [cheers]. If Reform had been carried forty years ago, we should not have had our present immense debt. This was an answer to those who said that Reform could do no good. Much, it was true, had been done in the way of retrenchment, but much more could still be done. He would not pledge himself to support any Minister, would always vote for the good of the people, and should he be again elected, he assured them he would continue in the same course.

Alderman Waithman said he congratulated the Meeting on the certainty of their obtaining the Reform they so long had desired. The Liverymen ought also to congratulate themselves on having a patriotic King, and a firm Ministry, and the only adversaries they had were the rotten Boroughmongers. A great part of the County Members had voted in favour of the King and his Ministers, and two-thirds of the rotten Boroughs had voted against them. Much had been said about moderate Reform; but, during his whole life, he had never known a single occasion when one of these moderate Reformers had put his name to a Petition for any Reform whatever. He would ask the Liverymen how they would like moderate virtue in their wives? He should like to know what moderate Reform meant? The Boroughmongers wanted to make a compromise with the people---they would give half a dozen Members to large towns, if you would only save the Boroughs. They thought the wheels of the State could not go on unless a little oil of corruption were to be placed upon them. He thought his colleague, Mr. Ward, had acted honourably in giving way to public opinion in the manner he did He should like to know how, after the King had dissolved the Parliament, for the express purpose of learning his people's opinion, any man could vote for a person who expressed himself an enemy of Reform Mr Alderman Waithman sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. Alderman Thompson and Mr. Alderman Venables then addressed the Livery in animated speeches, pledging themselves to support the King and his present Ministers.

According to usage, all the Aldermen were then called over, and as their names were pronounced, various indications were given of the sort of estimation in which they were held. Ultimately, Wood, Waithman, Thompson, and Venables, were pronounced duly elected. Thanks having been returned, the Liverymen did not depart without the most enthusiastic shouts for the King and his Ministers. Nothing could equal the triumphant feeling which prevailed.—*Bell's Life in London, May* 1.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

On Friday morning the election of two Members for the ensuing Parliament to represent this Borough, took place at the town Hall.

At nine o'clock, John Holmes, Esq., High Bailiff, appeared on the hustings, accompanied by Charles Calvert, Esq., and Wm. Brougham, Esq., the only candidates, who were received with loud cheering.

The usual *pro forma* business having been gone through,

Mr. Solomon Davies, in a very long speech, proposed Charles Calvert, Esq., as a Member for the ensuing Parliament.—Mr. John Ellis seconded the nomination.

Mr. John Richards came forward to propose William Brougham Esq., as a candidate for the Representa ion of the Borough [immense cheering].

Mr. W. Davis, in a brief speech, seconded the nomination of Mr. Brougham.

Mr Calvert then stepped forward, and was received with loud cheers. This was the eigth time he had had the honour of addressing the Electors of Southwark from those hustings. In 1801 he was called upon by them to advocate the cause of civil and religious liberty, and he thanked God he had lived to see his exertions in that cause crowned with success [cheers]. He was now invited still to be their Representatives to assist in carrying the great measure of Reform. He somewhat regretted they had not some Torey candidate on t is occasion, because he should like that party to see with what contempt any person would be treated who ventured to avow his hostility to that measure [cheers]. He anticipated that the Reform Bill would cause a reduction of taxes, and spread happiness from one end of the land to the other [loud cheers]. It would give also cheap bread to all classes, and cheap beer they had got already (laughter, and a cry of "It ought to be cheaper"). For twenty years, he was proud to say, he had advocated their interests, and could only promise, that as his past conduc had been, so would he act in future. He could tell them, that it was probable the Assessed Taxes would soon be taken off (cheers). To a question put to Lord Althorp, in the House of Commons, whether the ten pound qualification of voters should not be upon the assessment instead of the rental, his Lordship answered—No for he hoped the assessment would not last long (loud cheers). Of all taxes, the House Tax was the most iniquitous (cheers) He related one instance. The Marquess of Salisbury had a large mansion in Hertfordshire which was only assessed at 100*l.* a year, while his (Mr. C.'s) small house at Twickenham was assessed at 200*l*, (cries of shame!). The Honourable Gentleman withdrew amidst shouts of applause.

Mr. Brougham presented himself amidst deafening plaudits. The Honourable Gentleman seemed overcome with emotion. He declared it was not a mere electioneering sentence, but he felt sincerely that this was the proudest moment of his life, and he was proud at being second to his Hon. Friend, Mr. Calvert, who was the long and tried friend of the people [cheers]. If no other ties bound him to the cause of Reform, the example set by his Hononrable Friend would be sufficient. It had been said that he (Mr. B.) was the nominee of the Lord Chancellor. He despised the insinuation; he was the nominee of no man; he came forward as the friend of the electors, and as one of their choice (cheers). If he felt proud at his connexion with the Lord Chancellor; it was because he (the Lord Chancellor) was the friend of the people, and that his name was Henry Brougham (cheers). He despised the nomination system; and if he approved of one part of the Reform Bill more than another, it was that part which destroyed that system (cheers). He avowed himself as the true friend of the Reform Bill, and if he flinched from his task he would be a traitor to his brother—to the cause of reform--and to the people (loud and continued cheering). Then the same remedy they had lately adopted towards one of their representatives, they would adopt towards him; they would know where to find, and they would know also where to send him. (A cry, "to the right about"). Aye, to the right about. He was in hopes the borough of Southwark would have led the way in this great struggle, but the freemen of Dover had outstripped them there, in twenty four hours, the nominee of the Lord Warden and his faction were turned off, and a reformer substituted (cheers). The Hon. Gentleman at very great length addressed the electors, during which he was most enthusiastically cheered.

There being no other candidate, the High Bailiff called for a show of hands, which, of course, was in favour of the above gentlemen, whom the High Bailiff declared to be duly elected.---The Members then briefly returned thanks.

A Mr. Walker addressed the Meeting with the view of putting a motion, to the effect that the useless and unmeaning ceremony of chairing the Members should be dispensed with; but the majority of the Meeting was strongly opposed to the omission of that favourite electioneering display.—*Bells Life in London, 1st May.*

SUSSEX.

(From the Brighton Gazette.)

The whole of the elections in Sussex are now terminated, with the exception of that for the county; and as we know what must be the result in the latter case also, we can now convert our tabular anticipations of the last week into a defined and certain estimate. We have accordingly the satisfaction of presenting to our readers the following calculation, by which it will be seen that our former computation was made with tolerable correctness:—

GAIN TO THE CAUSE OF REFORM IN SUSSEX.

	For Reform.	Against.	For Reform in last Parliament.	Against.	Difference if in favour.	Difference Against.
County	2	0	2	0	0	0
Chichester	2	0	2	0	0	0
Shoreham	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lewes	2	0	2	0	0	0
Arundel	1	0	1	1	0	0
Horsham	2	0	2	0	0	0
Steyning	2	0	2	0	0	0
Bramber	0	2	1	2	0	1
Midhurst	2	0	2	0	0	0
East Grinstead	0	2	0	2	0	0
Seaford	0	2	0	2	0	0
Hastings	2	0	0	2	2	0
Rye	1	1	0	2	1	0
Winchelsea	2	0	2	0	0	0
	20	8	17	11	4	1
	8		11		1	
	28		28		5	

Are we not then, under these circumstances, warranted in renewing the congratulations which we last week offered to our readers? In a country whose representation is made up in so large a degree of close boroughs, of which no inconsiderable portion are to be dis franchised by the bill, a gain of six votes will be regarded by the country as an achievement hardly to be expected. In every place which professes the slightest claim to be considered open excepting perhaps Arundel, reformers have been returned; while in others, which never were considered, and which, in point of fact, are not open, recruits have been obtained, even, as it were, in the enemy's camp. The Arundel return is ea ily explained by the circumstances which are related in our account of the proceedings.

SCOTLAND.

(Abridged from the *Edinburgh Courant*)

A most spirited meeting was held on Saturday last at a chapel in East Rose-street, Edinburgh, to consider of the propriety of presenting a loyal and dutiful address to His Majesty, on the late exercise of his Royal prerogative in the disolution of Parliament; and also for the purpose of expressing to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, a respectful but earnest desire that, in the exercise of their elective power, the representation of the city should be conferred on the Right Hon. Francis Jeffrey, Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Mr. R. ALEXANDER, wine-merchant, seconded the motion, which was put and carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. AYTOUN, of Inchdairne, a committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

Mr. G. WILSON moved the thanks of the meeting to the managers of the chapel for the handsome and liberal manner in which they had given its use for the meeting.

Mr. ADAM BLACK suggested that the committee should also be authorized to open a subscription, with a view to forward the election of independent members of Parliament. He was authorized by a gentleman to say, that if this was adopted, he would commence it with a subscription of 100*l*.

The *Edinburgh Courant* gives the following as a pretty correct return of the result of the approaching elections, as regards the question of reform:—

For the whole bill—Argyl-shire, Forfar, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Dumfries, Renfrew.

Against the whole bill—Aberdeen, Berwick, Edinburgh, Elgin, Haddington, Kincardine, Linlithgnow, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Baniff.

Uncertain, or contested—Kinross, Inverness, Kirkcudbright, Cromarty, Wigton, Stirling, Fife, Dumbarton, Lanark, Ayr, Rossshire.

BURGHS.

For the whole bill—Ayr district, Stirling, Tain, Dysart.

Against the whole bill - Edinburgh, Anstruther, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Wigton.

Uncertain, or contested- Inverness, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Dumfries.

ABSTRACT.

Counties for the bill.....	7	
Burghs ditto.....	5	
	—	12
Counties against the bill.....	12	
Burghs ditto.....	5	
	—	17
Counties contested.....	11	
Burghs ditto.....	5	
	—	16
Total.....		45

SUSSEX ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA ORDINARY.

Western and Wellesley, joint agents for the sale of Russell's Patent Purge, announce with regret that they are not permitted by act of Parliament to vend this medicine, in consequence of the violent effects which (it is feared) it might produce on the "constitution." They cannot help admitting (although these apprehensions have been traced to some "Croker"), that if the dose had been persevered in as at first recommended to the public, two gentlemen in Suffolk would have inevitably lost an "Eye," besides its occasioning a paralysis of other "members." At Callington, in Cornwall, the effects would have been past "Baring," the "Cocks" at Reigate, in Surrey, could not have [illegible] and the patients would have lost all "Hope" at Gatton. Indeed, the mere taste of it excited high fever and derangement, and in "two houses" brought about sudden "dissolution."

Western and Wellesley are authorized to state that the proprietor is concocting another medicine from the same "simple," which (he trusts) will give less pain "in passing," "open" all bodies corporate, and carry off their "pursy humours."

Directions for taking.—One pill is a dose. The patient must shut his eyes, hold his tongue, swallow largely, and keep his seat if he can. Should it produce nausea, try "Candid Orange Peel."

Both agents receive orders, but Western only is in the habit of attending to the "bill."

SCARLETT'S PUPILS.—Thursday being Grand Day at the Middle Temple, the King's health was toasted and received by benchers, bar, and students, with the most enthusiastic acclamations. It is the usual custom of the Hall to drink the health of his Majesty in profound silence, without any such unequivocal demonstration of popular feeling.

ARCHDEACON BUTLER.—We understand that the Lord Chancellor has lately presented Archdeacon Butler, of Shrewsbury, to the valuable living of Langor, in Nottinghamshire. This presentation was entirely unsolicited by the Archdeacon; and the Lord Chancellor, we have reason to believe, was guided in his selection of Dr. Butler solely by his well-known high character and distinguished merits.—*Morning Herald*

BANKRUPTCY COMMISSIONERS.—The Lord Chancellor has now another Commissionership of Bankrupts at his disposal, vacant by the death of Mr. John Calthorpe Gough barrister-at-law.

THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.—This lady died on Sunday, at Strath-fieldsay, after a lingering illness, which has long prevented her from joining in the gay circles to which her rank naturally entitled her.

THE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.- This noble dame has not, it appears, resigned her pension. The *Lincoln Times* says that "the necessary certificate to enable the Duchess to draw her pension has been signed by the clergyman and churchwardens of Babworth, near Retford; the parish in which her Grace resides, within the last twenty days." The Duchess knows how to look after her own, as well as her son does.

THE ARCH ANTIE REFORMER. -Thelate King had an insuperable aversion to any thing approaching to vulgarity in manner; it is said that he never forgave one of his confidential servants, who, on the occasion of a set dinner at Windsor, was observed, by the critical eye of the Sovereign, to eat pease with a knife! The individual was Sir Robert Peel. He always eats with the knife, not from being unable to use the fork, but because his fathers ate so, and because admitting reform in one particular, there is no saying where it might stop. Eating with the fork is, in fact, a vile, French. tri-colour, revolutionary practice; and had its origin, as is well known, in the circumstance of the French knife being occupied at all times in attempt to stab the constitution and its defenders, and having no leisure to give to its legitimate employment.

ROYAL JAUNT.—The *Portsmouth Herald* says, "We have been informed that our Lieutenant Governor has been summoned to London to attend his Majesty to receive instructions as to some necessary arrangements preparatory to the King's paying a visit to this garrison."

COURT NEWS FROM EDINBURGH—On Tuesday last, Charles X., attended by the Duke de Polignac and several other noblemen of his suite, on horseback, proceeded through several streets of the city. The *Royal party* left Holyrood Palace a little past two and returned at four o'clock. Charles appears to have improved both in health and spirits since his arrival in Edinburgh.—*Edinburgh Observer.*—*The Spec[illegible] April* 30.

PATRIOTIC SONG.

AIR—"Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled."

(For the *Liverpool Chronicle.*)

Britons! who, by Wellington.
To glory oft have been led on;
Another fight may now be won,
A bloodless victory!
Now's the day, and now's the hour,
See approach corruption's power,
See its deadly banner lour—
Badge of slavery!

Wha would be a traitor knave?
Wha sae base as be a slave?
Wha a vile FACTION will not brave?
Let him turn and flee!
Wha for a patriot King and laws?
Wha for Freedom's sacred cause?
Wha from plundering foes withdraws?
Let him on wi me!

Spurn oppression's woes, and pains!
Boroughmonger's lawless gains!
WILLIAM over Britons reigns!
And Britons shall be free!
Lay the hateful faction low,
Robbers fall in every foe:
Reform, Reform's in every blow:
Reform, we'll have or die!

G. W.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bells Life in London, May 1st.

The news from abroad is of the most uninteresting description, when compared to the stirring events which have kindled enthusiasm throughout our own country. Of course, the contest now carrying on are between the boroughmongers and the people excites great interest on the Continent, and the French Journals are filled with remarks on what they designate our commotion. Some of them, taking up the key note of our alarmists—their instruments being strung by national jealousy prefigure for us all sorts of discord, and seem to imagine that England is now destined to destruction, in order to make way for the supremacy of France. This may teach all the people that their enemies, abroad as well as at home, desire nothing so much as that they should run into riot, and fall into all kinds of outrage; and ought to convince them, that they can spite the boroughmongers at home and the *Monsieurs* abroad, in no way so effectually as by preserving order—by abstaining from outrage—and by acting calmly, coolly, and determinedly—achieve their victory over corruption.

FRANCE.

This week there is no news from this country. The party, however, which is formed among the Liberals against the Citizen King and his Ministers seems gathering strength. The latter endeavours to wield his power with a high hand, he not having yet learnt to discriminate between order and obedience. Among no people is there so much order as among the inhabitants, of the United States, where obedience is hardly known. The Government fulfils its legitimate functions of protecting individuals, but it does not seek to meddle with the business of the people. Perhaps, among the merchants and opulent tradesmen of our own happy and now about to be free country, there is almost as much order and regularity as among the citizens of the United States, with as little obedience. The people of France, long accustommed to a despotic Government, and to having the whole business of all classes regulated with the single object of forming a powerful military nation, cannot imagine any other kind of social order but a species of military discipline, of which obedience is the soul. They have not yet learnt to discriminate between social order and obedience to a master, and on this important point, which, in practice is known to every man in England, their education is yet to begin. The opposition now forming to the rule of the Citizen King is making one step towards obtaining this instruction; and if either the party which is forming it can so far moderate their zeal as to retain from violence, or M. Casimir Perier can preserve sufficient power to keep his antagonists in check, our neighbours who have of late kindly undertaken to instruct us in that of which they are themselves perfectly ignorant, may, in the course of a few years, acquire the first elements of political knowledge. The new Electoral Law has been published. The French Chambers are prorogued, but they will not be dissolved till 12th of June.

BELGIUM.

This country continues unsettled. Colonel Borremans has been tried at Brussels for a conspiracy in favour of the Prince of Orange. The result is not known, as the sentence must be approved of by the Sovereign. The unfortunate man was, however, insulted and assaulted, and his guards wounded on his way to and from the prison.

ITALY.

The Austrians and the Papal Government have triumphed. The amnesty that was promised by Cardinal Benvenuti, has been revoked by the Pope, and the insurrectionists are making their escape as fast as they can. Thousands of persons it is said, ask for passports, and obtain them. They travel by way of Florence, Leghorn, and Marseilles. The Grand Duke of Tuscany gives them protection and assistance in their flight. The relatives of the fugitives speak with tears of gratitude of his humanity. Again, then, are the Italians doomed to be banished from their native land by a foreign foe, and to fill the other countries of Europe with their woes and lamentations. And all this for an old Priest! General Zucchi has been sent to the Austrian fortress of Gratz. The blood of the martyrs is said to be the seed of the faithful, and let us hope, therefore that persecution will only rouse the whole of the Italians to imitate, with better combined means and more success, the example of all the nations around, them. It is, indeed, impossible that any one nation of Europe can remain enslaved. It must partake of the general movement sooner or later; and even the Austrian Government itself must soon cease to be the despot of its own subjects, and the tyrant of every surrounding state.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel has incurred the serious anger of both France and England. Both have sent squadrons to the Tagus, and the French Consul has been ordered to leave Portugal, unless satisfaction be immediately given for the injuries and insults offered to French subjects. What steps the British Government mean to take are not so well known.

(From the Times, May, 4.)

(Correspondence of the *Messager.*)

"The mail boat from Corsica brought again yesterday about 100 Italian refugees, among whom were several superior officers, women and children, whose dress showed that they belonged to the higher classes of society. The little baggage which these families brought with them sufficiently showed that their flight had been precipitate; and one of these refugees whom I questioned for a moment, when he went to have his effects examined at the custom-house, told me that wherever the Austrians had resumed the power, all those suspected of liberal principles were persecuted with the greatest severity; that the denunciations made a great number of innocent victims, and that the emigration was general.

"These worthy people seem very glad to be on French ground, and not much to regret their native country; because they say there were too many traitors among them, who abandoned them on the approach of the Austrians.

"We hear of new armaments said to have been ordered in the port of Toulon, independently of the fleet of observation, which is composed of six ships of the line, six frigates, two corvettes, one brig, and a gabarre. It is said that the new armament is destined for the ocean.

"PARIS, MAY 1.

"Baron de St. Aignan has just concluded a treaty with the Swiss Government, respecting the payment of pensions to the officers and privates who have been disbanded. Some unforeseen difficulties were speedily removed, and every thing appears to have terminated to the entire satisfaction of the two Governments.

"The Victory of Egypt being no longer able to procure horses from Syria and Caramania, has asked permission to purchase some hundreds in the territory of Algiers. It is not yet known whether his request has been granted.

(From the *Constitutionel* of Sunday.)

"FRONTIERS OF POLAND, APRIL 20.

"The fate of Poland is probably decided before this time by a great battle, which Marshal Diebitsch was to fight after having united all the corps of his army. He has received reinforcements to the number of 25,000 men, and it is perhaps with the intention of dividing the Polish forces that he has not opposed the operations in his rear. The occurrences in Lithuania have hitherto done no mischief, except stopping the arrival of reinforcements and provisions, but they would become dangerous if Diebitsch should not gain a decisive victory. The governor of Livonia and Esthonia has received 10,000 fresh troops to guard those important provinces. It cannot be denied, that this war has become as national among the peasants as among the nobles."

(From Gore's General Advertiser, May 5.)

BELGIUM.—The trial of Colonel Borremans for conspiracy in favour of the Prince of Orange, is the next event in the sad history of Belgium. Borremans, whom it was scarcely possible to save from the fury of the mob, in vain petitioned to be tried in his prison. He was conducted by a little army of troops, protected by proclamations from the Burgomaster, who is the legal, and the association who are the illegal, governors of Brussels. By the efforts of the civic guard, who cleared the streets adjacent to the Hall of Justice, the trial was uninterrupted. It took place on Thursday last. The details of the trial are not published. The accusing and defending council alike expressed their astonishment at the situation of the prisoner—a man raised to rank by his zeal in the revolution a few months ago, now charged by the people for whom he had fought and bled, with conspiring to restore the authority against whose arms he had so distinguished himself. The sentence was five years imprisonment and degradation.

BRUNSWICK.—The banished duke, self-exiled Charles, has been succeeded by his brother William, by the consent of the states and with the entire approval of the King of Hanover and the court of Brandenburg.

SPAIN.—This country stands on the verge of a convulsion. Whether the decisive acts of the prevotal courts have plucked the lighted fuze from the magazine, and so averted for a time the catastrophe that impended, is yet a mystery. A french subject implicated has been arrested, as has Don Malacuarto, the supposed head of the conspiracy; and Migar, a bookseller, who had a private press in his cellar, and in whose house were found correspondence and papers connected with Malacuarto, the refugees, and the members, of the Grand European Council of *Propaganda*, at Paris, has been tried, condemned, and executed.

PORTUGAL.—The quarrel between France and Portugal becomes every day more imminent. The Portuguese Minister has declined entering into any explanation with the French Consul, upon the ground of his being an inferior functionary. The French Consul immediately quitted the place. The prisoners were to be transported to Angola but it was expected that the French ships would board the transport and release the Frenchmen.

SARDINIA.—Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, departed this life at Turin, on the 10th instant. On the previous evening 10 superior Officers were arrested, by order of Prince Carrignan, in consequence of the discovery of a plot to place the Duke of Modena on the throne of Sardinia.

FRANCE.—Thirteen columns of the Friday's Moniteur are filled with the new electoral law. The dissolution of the French Chambers (which stand prerogued) will take place probably on the very day of the opening of our Parliament. Waggons, loaded with the property of Talleyrand, line the roads to Calais. The sagacious Prince, it is said, has mortgaged his whole property to its extent. His return to France is not expected. The population of France is 30,000,000; her votes at the next election are 150,000 men. Thirty pounds per annum is worth one hundred pounds in England and the franchise is purchased by the consumption of eight pound English in direct taxes, equal to twenty-five pounds so consumed in England.

PORT OF SPAIN Feb. 25.—The intelligence from Martinique brought this day by the schooner Greyhound, is most melancholy. A partial insurrection had taken place among the slaves in the neighbourhood of St. Pierre's, which was speedily quelled by the troops and militia, as might have been expected, after sacrificing the lives of the many of the deluded people. One hundred of the insurgents were killed and wounded, 200 taken prisoners, and 300 or 400 driven into the woods.

BARBADOES.—The new Colonial Parliament of Barbadoes was opened on the 8th of February by the Governor, with a speech, in which he congratulated the colony upon the spread of useful and religious information, and recommended their closest attention to the interests of the colony.

RUSSIA.—Nicholas has just published an ukase in which he denounces the severest punishments against the noble (schlactt) of Volhynia for their revolt.

(From the Times May 6.)

Extract from a letter from Warsaw, dated April 21:—"The Diet was opened on the 15th with a speech from the President, who expressed, his satisfaction at seeing nearly all the members re-assembled. The Minister of the Interior Memojowski, presented, in the name of the Government, a bill for authorizing a loan of 1,000,000, florins, to be applied in relief of the inhabitants of the provinces who have suffered most from the war. The proposal was referred to the committee."

The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of the 14th ult. contains a report, dated the 3d, addressed by Marshal Diebitsch to the Emperor, wherein, after stating that the troops destined to pass the Vistula had executed the various movements towards that river with the utmost rapidity, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, he admits the discomfiture of the vanguard of Baron Rosen, under General Geismar, near Milosna, on the 1st, its falling back to Dembuvelki, and subsequent forced retreat to Minsk; and concludes by stating that he had made a reconnoisance, in order to ascertain the plans of the enemy with more precision, after which he intended either to pass the Vistula without further delay, or else to attack his opponents in flank and rear, should they make any new attempts against Baron Rosen.

The *Memorial Bordelais* says—"By letters from Madrid, it appears that the Mexican Government has already appointed Commissioners to treat with Spain. Its first demand of the Spanish Cabinet is, that M. Aguodo be furnished with full powers to conclude, in concert with the commissioners, a treaty, which cannot fail to produce to both nations innumerable advantages."

FRENCH FUNDS, MAY 3.—Five per Cents. 88f.; Loan of 1831, 88. 60.; Four per Cents. 72f.; Three per Cents. 61f.; Bank Stock, 1,520f.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier Press, No 7, Bell-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, will be received.

The monstrous injustice of the present practice is very strongly brought to light in the instance now occurring, because so many of the "third parties" are sufferers; but the injustice of the *principle* was equally shewn not long ago, when only two of the oldest officers in the Company's Service suffered—Lieut. Colonels Auburey and Wood; and it is singular, as showing the turns of the wheel of Fortune, that they were officers of the same branch (Engineers) which, through accidental mortality since, has now pushed forward a Lieut.-Colonel over every body's head, and so given rise to the present supercession of so many non-protected Company's officers by the four protected King's.

It is plain to every disinterested person that one of two things will now be done: either the "protecting system" must be made *universal*, or abandoned altogether; local brevets of Colonel must be given equally to *all* or to *none*, and each left to take his chance under the chapter of accidents.

But there is one curious involvement in the present case which we are surprized an old stager should have passed over in silence. Among the host of Bengal Lieutenant-Colonels, now skipped over by the 4 King's, are some who hold their rank by *special* brevet from the crown—Lieut.-Cols. Whish, Battine, Hunter, and Skinner. Of these, two are not even *Lieutenant* Colonels in the Company's service; the last indeed (the distinguished Colonel Skinner, C. B.) has no rank at all in the Bengal Army; he is purely and wholly a King's Officer and *most* specially created such. By what strange construction even of the existing rule for local Brevets, these four individuals are not included in the "protection," but are to be passed over by a *junior* (Colonel Shelton) who gained his Lieutenant Colonelcy in the ordinary course of service-promotion, we leave others to decide, who are better skilled than we, in cases of Military casuistry!

For this partial and puzzling "*protecting system*," we believe the Company's Officers are indebted—with other like favors—to their steady *friend* the Duke of Wellington, so long the oracle—secret or avowed—of the Home Authorities, on all Indian Military questions.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August 5.*

EAST INDIANS' MEETING.

A Meeting of East Indians took place on Monday forenoon, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of approving the draft of their Second Petition to Parliament.

Mr. J. W. Ricketts having been unanimously called to the chair at about half past ten o'clock, he opened the proceedings by thanking the Meeting for the honor of selecting him for their Chairman, and hoped that his duties would not be onerous, as he expected such assistance as he might require from those about him.

Mr. H. L. V. Derozio having risen to address the chair, stated, that before proceeding to the rejection or adoption of the draft of the Second Petition, he would make a few remarks on the mis-statements and misapprehensions that had gone abroad, about the views entertained by East Indians of their disabilities. These grievances were of two kinds, political and legal; but it had been said, that they were seeking for privileges to which Europeans, and Hindoos, and Mahammodens, were ineligible. The petition stated that they were without any code of civil law. He did not know of any case in corroboration, but would not allow his want of information on this point to be conclusive against it. Judging from the law itself, the argument was certainly in their favor, and nothing could be thrown into the opposite scale but prevalent practice, which a single decision would in a moment overturn. The law, whatever the practice might be was unsuited to their condition, for it regarded them as Hindoos and Mahommedans; but in what did they assimilate? Their conduct, habits, thoughts, usages, and feelings were totally dissimilar; and was it to be said in the nineteenth century, that in legislating for a whole body, it would be just to place them under laws totally unsuited to their circumstances? It surely could not be considered a great privilege to be placed under British Law. Let the many, who had been ruined in the Supreme Court, speak their sentiments on the subject; but, bad as it was, it was better than the jumble of Hindoo and Mahommedan law to which they were subject the moment they crossed the Mahratta Ditch. One great evil arising from this state of the law was, that the greater portion of the East Indians located as they were in Calcutta, had not the means of becoming acquainted with that to which they became subject when they passed its boundaries. He here mentioned as a case in point an East Indian gentlemen, who had been educated in England, having returned to his native land, and while ignorant of the laws to which he was subject was through the subordination of perjured witnesses against him, thrown into one of the Zillah jails for a period of two years. This was an evil of great magnitude, and the circumstances were such as no European could be placed under. It had been said with regard to the political and legal privileges which they claimed, that if admitted to the Civil and Military Servecis, they would in this point have advantages over what are permitted to the Hindoos and Mahommedans; and at the same time would be entitled to hold lands in the interior, which Europeans were prevented from doing. The admission of the East Indians to certain rights did not preclude the possibility of the other classes of the population also securing to themselves the privileges to which they were entitled. If East Indians were permitted to enjoy all the privileges they now seek, it would be impossible to withhold the claims of the others. Their enemies had tried to set both the European and Native community against them, by saying that they sought exclusive privileges, well knowing, that if they once entered the breach, there would be many to follow. He denied that they had assembled to claim such exclusive privileges, and that they were in reality fighting the battles of the whole community. Mr. Derozio then took a view of the arguments against them, which stated that the men of talent and influence of their own class, not only refrained from joining their proceedings, but were in some instances opposed to them. He did not know in what their want of influence could be found, when a little notice signed by the secretary was enough to collect the numerous assemblage then around him; and surely it argued that they had sufficient talent, in doing what they had done. It was argued that men of talent and influence kept aloof from, and were opposed to them, but how was this to be known? They did not state it, and if the present measures were disapproved of, why were they not present to state their sentiments? They had talent to reason on the subject, or at any rate had sufficient to understand what might be advanced in opposition. He found that *they* had the talent of staying at home, but that was not a distinction that he or those present were ambitious of. With all their influence and mental powers, let them only propose to get up a meeting opposed to the views of the present, and they would to their mortification find a beggarly attendance of East Indians. They had talent enough to send an agent to England, and had influence enough to cause an interesting debate in Parliament on the subject of their claims; and if this were a want of talent and influence, he was sure that they could do very well without them. The speaker then depicted the consequence of losing the present opportunity, and asked how they would answer to their posterity if they did not now follow up the laudable undertaking they had begun. He then eulogized the present Ministry, and after taking a view of its favourable constitution, pointed out that the introduction of the Reform Bill was but a preliminary step to the introduction of more important Reform; and the force of example was such that highly beneficial effects had resulted, and would result from it. This state of the Ministry was such, that to the East Indians it augured well, for they had not now to deal with partial and ignorant men. Having illustrated the necessity of carrying their complaints before the Legislature, he urged them to proceed in the cause they had undertaken, and in which they were already so far advanced. Success invited them forward, and hope cheered the way. He advised them to banish all fear. Did they fear to rise in the scale of political importance; to be considered worthy of confidence and honour; to be placed under a defined code of laws; and to gain for their children rights and privilege which had not descended from their fathers to themselves? Mr. Derozio concluded by depicting the views that the posterity of the East Indians would take of their present measure; and having moved the first proposition, he sat down amid reiterated bursts of applause.

The Petition was then read, and as it has in some parts been modified since it was first submitted to the public, we subjoin it in its revised state.

DRAFT OF THE EAST INDIANS SECOND PETITION.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, the Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Calcutta and the Provinces comprised within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal,

HUMBLY SHOWETH,

1st. That your Petitioners are natives of, and residents in, British India; Christians in religion; and acknowledging subjection to the Crown of Great Britain; but labouring under certain grievances which they desire to bring under the notice of your Honorable House in the hope of being relieved from them.

2d. That your pititioners consist;—first, of those, or of the descendants of those, who have been born out of wedlock of natives mothers, and who, although of Christian fathers, and united with Christians in faith, in language, in habits, in manners, in feelings, and in opinions, are yet regarded in the eye of the law as without the pale of Christianity. Secondly, that your Petitioners consist of those, or of the descendants of these, who though of native descent (some entirely, and some partially) and born in wedlock, profess the Christian religion, and are assimilated to Christians by education, feelings, manners, and opinions, but are in like manner, regarded by the law as aliens to the Christian Faith.

3d. That in conformity with the general tenor of Parliamentary enactments relating to India, professors of the Hindoo religion are governed in their civil relations by Hindoo law professors of the Mohummudan religion by Mohummudan law, and both Hindoos and Mohummudans are subject in criminal matters to Mohummudan law, Hindoo and Mohummudan law both civil and criminal, being modified by the rules and regulations of the East India Company; while those persons only whom the British Legislature have described as British subjects, or whom the administrators of the law interpret to be so described, enjoy the advantages of the law of England, as extended by statutes to British India.

4th That by the rigid interpretation which successive Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William have given to the phrase "British subjects" as equivalent to *British born* subjects" your Petitioners although neither Hindoos nor Mohummudans, but Christains in their feelings and principles, habits and associations, are entirely excluded when resident in the Interior from the benefits of the law of England.

5th. That the effect of the position in which your Petitioners are thus placed is to subject them, although Christians, along with the professors of the Hindoo and Mohummudun religions, to Mahummudan criminal law, which (whatever modifications that law may have undergone by the Company's Regulations) is abhorrent to their feelings and degrading to their characters, as contradistinguishing them from their Christian brethren.

6th. That a further effect of the position in which your Petitioners are placed by the state of the law, or the interpretation given to it, is that in the civil relations of life they have no law whatever for their guidance. Not being Hindoos they cannot regulate those relations by Hindoo law. Not being Mohummudans they cannot regulate them by Mohummudan law. And not being British-born subjects they cannot enjoy the advantages of the law of England. Your Petitioners being without any written law, binding upon them in the most important relations of life, are therefore dependant upon what any judge may consider the practice with regard to them in those relations. This leaves them so much in the hands, and at the discretion, of the Ministers of Justice, that they respectfully solicit from your Honorable House that consideration to this particular which its importance demands.

7th. That your Petitioners are systematically and as a class, excluded from all superior and covenanted offices in the Civil and Military Services, and from all sworn offices in the Marine service, of the East India Company; and that on the notification of the appointment of any one who may be then residing in India they have been stigmatised as a body by a provision publicly the announced in Gazette of Government, that the appointment shall not be valid, if the individual appointed be "the son of a native Indian." Although the opprobrium thus cast upon your Petitioners has been modified, yet it will be observed that it is still continued with the following verbal alterations only—"provided he is not the son of parents of whom either one or both are of pure unmixed native extraction." Your Petitioners therefore leave it to your Honourable House to protect them from insult by putting it out of the power of the East India Company to attach any stigma to them in public documents.

8th. That your Petitioners as a class are further systematically treated as ineligible to most of those subordinate employments in the Judicial, Revenue, and Police Departments, which are open without reserve to the Hindoo and Mohummudan natives of the country.

9th. That by a General Order dated the 27th of February, 1808, of the Commander in Chief for the time being of His Majesty's Forces in India, your Petitioners were as a class expressedly declared, and are still practically considered to be, disqualified from holding His Majesty's Commission in the British Indian Army. Your Petitioners are aware that it belongs to his Majesty to remove this disability under which they labor, yet they consider it necessary to mention it in this place, as a proof of the proscriptive system against which they complain.

10th. That by stipulations in treatise with the Powers of India which still preserve a shadow of independence, your Petitioners, though regarded as natives of India are practically debarred from engaging in their service in any capacity, without the special license of the Supreme Government of India.

11th. That the spirit of the entire policy of the East India Company's Government towards your Petitioners has been and is degrading, invidious, and proscriptive; and that instead of encouraging, they have discouraged, every attempt made by your Petitioners to improve their own condition and that of their offspring.

12th. That your Petitioners respectfully refer to the evidence given before the Select Committee appointed by the last Parliament to inquire into the affairs of India, in corroboration and proof of their allegations; and confidently solicit from your Honourable House, a thorough consideration of the grievances herein brought to notice, and relief from their future operation.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

Mr. POTE agreed in the views taken by Mr. Derozio, and observed that the draft of the second Petition was so clear in its definition of the complaints of the East Indian body, that it was not liable to the objections that had been started against the first. It might be said, that the different classes had not been sufficiently distinguished, but what necessity was there for such elaborate explanations, when the grievances of those named in the first and second paragraphs were those of the whole body individually? Mr. Pote pointed out, that the Hindoo and Mohummudan law was inapplicable to them, because they appeared in Courts subject to such laws as *infidels*, and were only permitted as a matter of favour to give evidence. He commented on the different clauses of the Petition separately, and hoped that what the meeting had to say of it would be commendatory; but if any dissented they would be ready to hear and answer the objections to the best of their ability. He then seconded Mr. Derozio's proposition.

Mr. DRUMMOND before it was put to the vote objected that he did not think the Petition sufficiently clear in its definitions, as it was with great trouble that he discovered that native converts were included among those for whom the privileges were claimed; and therefore suggested that it ought to be stated that the Petitioners were Christains born in India, as a more comprehensive term than "East Indians." The objection was overruled by Mr. Derozio, who pointed out, that the 1st and 2d clauses of the Petition clearly, and in a manner that amounted to tautology, stated that all the Petitioners, whether East Indians or entirely of native descent, were all Christains.

The following proposition was then put to the vote, and was carried unanimously:—

1. "That the draft of the East Indian's Petition to Parliament now read at this Meeting, be approved and adopted."

Mr. W. BYRN before making the second proposition observed that a delegate was not so necessary in the present juncture of affairs as at first; and as they were no funds to meet the expence of sending one of their own body to England, an agent might be found sufficient. He also pointed out the necessity of the Committee being supported with something more than mere sentiment, before any further steps could be taken. He then read his proposition, which was as follows.

2d. "That the Petition be engrossed in duplicate, and placed at the Town Hall for signature, and then consigned to the care of Mr. J. Crawfurd in England, for the purpose of being presented to both Houses of Parliament." This was seconded by Mr. J. J. L. Hoff.

Mr. W. KIRPATRICK objected to this measure, and stated that Mr. Crawfurd was backward before in aiding their cause, and now could have no reason for taking upon himself the duties they wished to impose on him. He considered it most advisable to send an agent, and asked where the funds of the Committee had been before they deputed Mr. Ricketts to England? He then suggested that by the East Indians giving up one *per cent.* of their incomes, a sufficient fund might readily be raised to send Mr. Ricketts a second time, and to make a provision for him and his family, as he could not, as a matter of course, keep his employment while absent on account of their affairs. By this arrangement they might expect a speedy determination of their labors.

The amendment was then proposed in the following form;—

"That an agent be deputed with our petition to Parliament.

Mr. WOLLASTON seconded the amendment, and after doing justice to Mr. Byrn's motives in making his proposition, pointed out the necessity of having some person to explain those parts of the Petition in England, on which information might be demanded. If a census were taken of the number of East Indians in the three presidencies, he did not doubt but that there would be found ten thousand favorable to the cause; but supposing that there were only two thousand, and that they subscribed a half per cent; by taking an average of their incomes there would be about a thousand rupees a month to support the fund. Mr. Wollaston then recommended to the notice of his countrymen, Mr. Pote, who had ever been a steady friend to the East Indians, and suggested the propriety of deputing him with the second Petition.

Mr. POTE in reply stated that he had been wholly unprepared for the suggestion made by Mr. Wollaston, but his eagerness to aid the cause, and the hope of being able to fulfil the duties of such an office, induced him without hesitation to state his willinguess to accept of it.

Mr. RICKETTS here read that part of his printed report which stated that Mr. Crawford had only through the press of other business been obliged to refrain from giving his assistance to Mr. Ricketts while in England; but had promised that he would give equal attention to it with the other business in his hands when his duties became lighter; and Mr. Ricketts added that he was certain, Mr. Crawford would do as much service for the East Indians as any person could, if placed under similar circumstances.

Mr. WELSH thought that a fund depending upon a tax of one per cent. on the incomes of the East Indians favourable to the petitioning party, was not to be depended on; and suggested that all the explanations that would be required in England might be furnished in a sufficient body of documentary evidence.

Mr. DEROZIO pointed out that Mr. Crawford could not be expected to undertake the advocacy of their cause without remuneration; and such as they could afford, would to a man already rolling in wealth, be no consideration. He then stated it as his opinion, that the best plan would be to send an agent from among their own body. The amendment was then put to the vote and was carried by a majority.

Mr. WOLLASTON proposed the following resolution, which, having been seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, was passed unanimously:—

3d. "That subscriptions be raised in aid of the East Indians Petition Fund."

It having been observed that Mr. Wollaston's recommendation of Mr. Pote ought not to have been made without a reference to Mr. Ricketts, to know whether he would like to accept of the offer or not, Mr. Wollaston altered the proposition that he had made, to the following form:—

"That Mr. Pote be requested to act as our agent, in the event of our last agent not being able to proceed again."

Mr. RICKETTS here stated that it would be, as he had heard observed, a perfect *felo de se* of his reputation, after having been engaged so long in the good work to forsake it at the eleventh hour. He would agree to go on the second errand, provided funds be raised for the purpose, and would candidly tell them on what conditions he would go. To expect that he could get leave of absence again, would be too much; and if he were to go a second time he would not return till the work should be completed. As the period of his absence could not be defined, it would come to this: he would be obliged to sacrifice his situation and if any other person of the Committee would make such a sacrifice, he of course could not be backward in doing the same. All that he required was, that funds should be raised for his support till the work should be accomplished.

Mr. POTE thought that the East Indians could not accept of Mr. Ricketts's offer on such terms as these. Was he to sacrifice his prospects, to leave his children destitute, and to labor and toil in an uncongenial climate that they might be benefitted? His warm and enthusiastic endeavours, would frustrate their own object; and rather than the man to whom they were bound by so many ties of gratitude should be injured, they ought to appoint some other. He perceived many of his friends smiling at his observations as if they thought that he was advocating his own election. But he could seriously declare that if such were the case, it must be evident to every one, that interest could have no influence in directing his motive. On the contrary, it was only a consideration of Mr. Ricketts's circumstances that induced him to speak as he had done.

After some discussion Mr. Wollaston withdrew his proposition, as it was considered time sufficient to appoint an agent after the funds, should be collected.

Mr. Kirkpatrick renewed his suggestion of the propriety of appointing Mr. Ricketts to be agent, and as it had been stated that his offer might incur loss to himself, and it being an opinion in which he fully concurred, as Mr. Ricketts might be left unprovided for in England, the moment that he brought their affairs to a successful issue, he would form his suggestion into a proposition which he put in the following words.

4. "That in the event of sufficient funds being realized to authorize Mr. Ricketts's going to England as the East Indians' agent, that gentlemans offer be accepted and that Mr. Ricketts receive a suitable allowance as our agent until after his return to India, he may be enabled to provide for himself and his family.

Mr. W. R. Fenwick seconded the motion. Several speakers thought that this question had been brought before the Meeting very premature as they could only proceed upon conjecture about the amount of funds likely to be realized and they were now making a provision for Mr. Ricketts which they would be obliged to maintain perhaps for a number of years. This, the speakers observed, they did not mention from want of inclination to support their agent, even for life; but they ought to be more certain of their funds, before they held out so extensive a promise.

After Mr. KIRPATRICK had again supported his own motion, it was put to the vote, when the hands having been counted there appeared.—

For the motion	33
Against it	15
Majority	18

It must be observed, that a great number, who were alike the friends of Mr. Pote, and several of those who thought the question premature, remained neutral.

It was then moved by Mr. Crowne, and was seconded by Mr. H. Andrews,—

5th. "That the thanks of the Meeting, be given to the gentlemen of the town Hall Committee, for the use of the Town Hall on this occasion."

This motion having been carried unanimously, it was moved by Mr. C. Pote, and secouded by Mr. W. R. Fenwick,—

6th. "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair."

This last motion having been carried, the Meeting broke up at half past two o'clock. There appeared to be about a hundred and fifty of the East Indian community present. There were also a number of Hindoos, who appeared to take a warm interest in the proceedings.—*India Gazatte.*

EUROPE.

THE EAST-INDIA MEDICAL SERVICE.

COMPLAINTS have, from time to time, appeared in our Journal respecting the peculiar hardships to which the medical service in India si subjected. Aware of the difficulties by which the Indian government is embarrassed, by the deterioration of some branches of the revenue, and the tendency of the expenditure to augmentation,* we confess that nothing but a strong and unanswerable case would justify a departure from that unflinching course of general retrenchment, which has dictated the rule prescribed by the Home Government, "that no proposition for the increase of any allowance or establishment, or other arrangement involving increased expense, in any department, civil or military, shall be entertained in future, unless reduction of charge to an equal amount shall at the same time be found practicable." † When, however, so important a branch of the service, as the medical department, labours under an unequal pressure, a very strong ground seems laid for such a case. Some memorials which have been addressed to the Court of Directors by medical officers under the presidency of Bombay have lately come under our observation, and we own their contents have made a strong impression upon us Without venturing to discuss the merits of the several cases, we shall dissect the statements, for the purpose of shewing the disadvantages (presuming the allegations to be correct) which the medical service of India and especially of Bombay, sustains in comparison with the other branches of the public service.

Mr. Vero Clarke Kemball, superintending surgeon of the Bombay establishment, states that he has served twenty-four years, and having arrived at an advanced period of life, with a constitution impaired by long residence in India, he is desirous of retiring; but having had no means of acquiring an independence, and being now entitled only to a pension of £180 per annum, he is unable to quit the service, and there are four medical officers senior to himself between him and the next step. Under these circumstances, and disqualified by declining years and length of service in a tropical climate from professional practice elsewhere, "he must remain in the unwilling performance of his present duties to the end of his life.

Mr. Kemball further states that the staff salary of the superintending surgeons of Bombay was fixed at 15,000 rupees per annum, which they continued to draw, in addition to the pay and allowances of their army rank from 1821 till 1828, when, by order of the Court of Directors, the pay and allowances of their army rank were included in the salary, whereby their income was reduced 500 rupees per month below that of the same grade in Bengal, the superintending surgeons of which presidency previously derived more emolument from their appointment than those of Bombay, whose duties, preparatory education, and claims, are the same as those of Bengal, and who have had, moreover, increased labour and responsibility thrown upon them in consequence of the abolition of the medical contract system. Mr. Kemball observes, that the partiality thus evinced in favour of the superintending surgeons of the Bengal presidency "has created a great and unmerited distinction, alike degrading to the character and injurious to the interests of medical officers of the same rank on the Bombay establishment."

Mr. Kemball further alleges, as a grievance, the undefined state of the army rank of the senior branches of the medical department, and the invidious distinction which has been made, between the King's deputy inspector and the superintending surgeons of Bombay, with regard to rank and emoluments, though, by a decision of the Court of Directors in 1827, they were placed upon the same footing in respect to rank and allowances. From a statement appended to the memorial, it appears that the amount of monthly pay and allowances of the superintending surgeons of Bengal (three excepted) is 2,120 rupees, of the King's deputy inspector 1,838 rupees, and of the superintending surgeons of Bombay 1,360 rupees: in addition to which fixed monthly salary, the deputy inspector has rather more than seven rupees, and the superintending surgeon, only three rupees, *per diem*, when actually marching.

Dr. Richard Hartley Kennedy states, that he entered the service, after six years preparatory professional education, in 1810, and that, after a long service of twenty years, he has not the least prospect of promotion to higher rank; a misfortune which he attributes entirely to the great disproportion existing betwixt the relative situations of the military, ecclesiastical, and medical servants. A cadet, he observes, may enter the service at sixteen, and, after serving twenty-five years, may retire, in his forty-second year, on the personal pay of his rank. A clergyman, not being admissible to full orders till twenty-four years of age, the service of chaplains is limited to eighteen years, when every chaplain may retire, in the forty-third year of his age, on the pension of a lieutenant colonel, £365, as a certain provision, there being nothing left for the chances of promotion. A medical officer must be twenty-two years of age on his appointment, and, after twenty years' service, may retire in his forty-third year; but owing to the regulations of the service, with regard to medical promotions, it is next to a moral impossibility that the medical servants should ever be able to retire on anything like the same terms as the military. Dr. Kennedy states that he has never known nor heard of a single instance of any medical officer of twenty years' standing entitled to retire in his forty-third year on a higher pension than that of a captain, or £180 per annum; whereas, in the military, of thirty-seven colonels and thirty-seven lieutenant-colonels, forming the total of the Bombay army, there are not more than five or six who did not attain the latter rank under their twenty-fifth year. Dr. Kennedy shews that this difference is not fortuitous, but must necessarily result from the proportions in which the higher ranks are allotted to the two lines whereby the junior ensign's chance of promotion is better than that of the Junior assistant surgeon's in a proportion exceeding three to one.

The mortality in the Bombay medical department according to Dr. Kennedy, exceeds the average of the other two establishments. He joined the Bombay establishment eighty-ninth on the list; he is now sixteenth; whilst of the seventy-three above him in 1810, no more than sixteen survive, and of these eleven only enjoy full pensions; showing a mortality of fifty-seven out of eighty-nine, within twenty years, The rapidity of promotion consequent upon this mortality in the Bombay medical service appears to be the only advantage enjoyed by it over that of the other two presidencies, in comparison with the military branch of the service. Dr. Kennedy accounts for the mortality falling thus unequally upon the medical department, by the diseases engendered in the crowded hospitals of a tropical climate; by the surgeon being exposed more than others to epidemic disorders, and not only unable, for want of a substitute, to discontinue his duties when slightly ill, but being very frequently, at out-stations, deprived of professional aid, when seriously ill.

Whilst exposed to dangers from which the military officer is exempt, the medical officer is also liable to the accidents of war. During Dr. Kennedy's experience, four medical officers perished by military contingencies.

Dr. Kennedy dwells at some length upon the disadvantage resulting to the inferior grade of medical officers from the abolition of the contract system, and upon the impolicy of the existing arrangement.

The best proof, Dr Kennedy contends, that an inferior scale of remuneration is allowed to the medical in comparison with the military service, appears from the retired list. The military pension-list amounts to £50,230; in proportion to numbers, the medical retired list should shew an amount of £9,499; whereas its amount is only £3,630.

He next shews that the outlay incured by a medical officer by an expensive qualifying education entitles him to comparative advantages, instead of neglect.

The degradation of rank of the medical officers he says, produces serious consequences; first, in respect to their share of prize-money; secondly, in respect to the military fund for the provision of widows and orphans, the military subscribers having the advantage over the medical in that they enjoy in their body five per cent. on their strength of colonels, a like number of Lieutenant colonels, a like number of majors, twenty-five per cent. as captains, and only sixty per cent. as subalterns; whereas the medical department has no rank comparative with colonels, only three as Lieutenant-colonels, and four as majors: whilst the proportion of subalterns is as 103 to forty-three, or more than seventy per cent.

Dr. Kennedy subjoins a statement of the receipts of the three services, from which he makes it appear that the total receipts of a chaplain, after the full period of service, are 169,720 rupees, and he retires in his forty-third year on £365; that those of a military officer are 1,33,530, and he retires, in his forty-second year, on at least £270 a-year, and generally on £365; whilst those of the medical servant are only 84,144, and his retiring pension, in his forty-third year, never exceeds £180 per annum.

To obviate the disadvantages of the medical department, Dr. Kennedy suggests a completely new organization of it, distributing it into the following classes; 1. senior surgeons, forming seven and a half per cent. on the whole strength, to have the rank, pay, and pension of lieutenant-colonels in the army; 2. staff surgeons, forming a similar proportion, and with the rank, pay, and pension of majors; 3. regimental surgeons, forming twenty-five per cent. on the whole strength, and ranked as at present; 4. assistant surgeons, sixty per cent on the strength, and ranked as at present; lastly, members of the Medical Board to rank as colonels and superintending surgeons as lieutenant-colonels, the pension of £500 being granted to the latter after four year's service, and the former on attaining their rank, and the pension of £700 to those who retire from the board by rotation after four years service,

Dr. George Smyttan states, that he entered the service as an assistant surgeon in 1807, and is entitled, both by the letter and spirit of the regulations, to rank with the military cadets of 1802: of these cadets, twenty-two in number, only four remain in the army; three are lieutenant-colonels, and one the senior major in the list; and each of these officers, without having purchased his commission by qualifying outlay of any sort, and without any consequent deduction from his patrimony, or any claims but those of actual length of service, is entitled to retire upon a pension of £365! whilst he (Dr. Smyttan), with two other surgeons, the sole survivors of the medical officers of the season 1807, can hope for no higher pension than £180, even, though their services should still be protracted for many years.

Dr. Smyttan proceeds further to state, that when he entered the service, the medical department consisted of seventy-six individuals *viz.* thirty-one surgeons including two members of the Medical Board, and four senior surgeons, total six in seventy-six, or about eight per cent. field officers. When the army and the territory had increased, the former being nearly doubled, the latter being eight times its former dimensions, the number of surgeons was, in 1811, reduced to twenty-seven, the number of assistants having increased to sixty-four, and the senior surgeons being, in 1812, reduced or disallowed, the number of field officers was reduced to four in ninety: the same proportion, of about four and two-thirds per cent, being kept up since, though, by the new organization of 1824, the army has obtained the improved scale of fifteen per cent. field officers.

Dr. Smyttan urges that every medical officer, possessing the necessary qualifications for the service, cannot have expended less than £1,000 upon his education, beyond what would have been requisite had he, at the age of sixteen, been appointed a military cadet; and he assumes therefore, that, if if he had entered as a cadet of 1802, he would now not only have been entitled to a pension of £365, bnt, as money trebles itself at five per cent. in twenty-three years, the principal of the sum expended upon his medical education would enable him to purchase an annuity of at least £300, making together the comfortable provision of £665 syear.

In respect to qualifying education, the medical establishment bears some analogy to the ecclesiastical; but the terms of service and the provision, he observes, are widely different in the two services. Besides the certainty of a pension of £365, on completing eighteen years' service, including three years furlough, the chaplain, joining in his twenty-fifth year, may have his furlough after, seven years' service, in his thirty-second year, with major's pay; whilst the surgeon, who joins in his twenty-third year, and the military servant, who joins in his seventeenth, may each have his furlough, after ten years' service, the latter in his twenty-seventh year, the surgeon in his thirty-third year: "thus the chaplain, for his *five years*' difference of age, has the advantage of major's pay on furlough; the medical officer, in *six years*, has not only no indulgence, but his chances of promotion being much inferior to those of the military, the chances whether his pay shall be, during furlough, that of lieutenant or captain, are equally at disadvantage."

Dr. Smyttan concludes with praying "that the retiring pensions of surgeons may in future be at least equal to the annuity procurable, by the value at the time of retirement, of the sum originally expended, as the qualifying outlay, in professional education," which he estimates at £300 a-year; and as respects the higher grades, he prays an increase of the number of superintending surgeons, in its proportion of which class the Bombay medical body is, he says, very deficient, in comparison with those of Bengal and Madras; and he prays that the pension of £400 be granted to superintending surgeons, and of £500 to members of the Medical Board, respectively, on attaining those ranks, with the present pension of £700 to the latter on retiring from the board by rotation after four years' service.

We make no comments upon these statements further than to observe, that the mortality which has prevailed of late years, especially amongst European functionaries, under the presidency of Bombay, affords a sad confirmation of one of the arguments in Dr. Kennedy's memorial. We cannot, moreover, refrain from recording a remarkable fact connected with the subject, which was stated in the memorial of the medical establishment of Bengal, namely, "that no medical officer had ever been known to educate a son to his own profession in the India service, though many had solicited and obtained military appointments for their children."

* See the Parliamentary papers in our present number.

† Letter of the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, 19th May 1830.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

INDIA FINANCE.

Copy of a Minute of the Governor-General of India, dated 30th October 1829, concerning the India Financial Estimates for 1829-30.

(*Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, May* 10, 1830.)

The Governor-General.

EXCLUSIVE of Europe stores, which being brought into our accounts as a receipt from England, and a territorial disbursement here, from part of the charges, stated in the Accountant-general's estimate, the advances made in England during the past six years appear to have averaged about £1,500,000: and although under the present Act the territory has the benefit of the more advantageous exchange in its accounts with commerce, we must, I apprehend, in looking to faturity, take the pound sterling as equivalent at the lowest to ten rupees; unless therefore what is not likely, the home charges shall be reduced, we shall require a local surplus of at least one and a-half crore to keep things square. It would be no more than prudent to seek an addition of fifty lacs to meet contingencies and to provide for the liquidation of debt, so that we can scarcely be said to have placed the finances of the country on a solid footing until we shall have secured a local surplus of two crore of rupees.

Now the sketch estimate for the current year holds out the prospect of a surplus to the amount only of rupees 84,C0,000, and of the receipts for which credit is taken 22,40,000 rupees,* form no part of our permanent income. On the basis of that estimate therefore we can only reckon upon a surplus of 61,60,000, leaving the sum of rupees 1,38,40,000, to be provided for by the reduction of charge or increase of revenue, in order to reach the position on which I have above assumed it to be necessary to place the finances.

If, following the principle adopted by the Hon. Court, in their letter of the 12th December 1827,† we compare the estimated charges of the current year exclusive of Europe stores and of advances for salt and opium, with those of 1823 24, we shall find in their estimate an excess of rupees 1,47,79,000 still remaining to be retrenched, in order to place the finances in the position indecated by the Hon. Court.

This result appears to show that I have not exaggerated the exigency which government has to meet by requiring a net surplus of fifty lacs, and by adding to the home charges the excess which (estimating these charges in rupees) the alteration I have thought it prudent to anticipate in the rate of exchange would occasion, and that on the whole we should not rest satisfied with a surplus of less thau two crore.

A superficial, examination of the several items of which the receipts and charges are composed, would enable one to exhibit grounds

* King of Ava's contribution	Rups.	20,00,000
Bhurtpore		2,40,000
		22,40,000

† See Statement annexed.

for anticipating a considerable amelioration in future years, supposing the tranquillity of the country not to be disturbed. But we shall still apparently be left at a great distance from the point indicated by the home instructions, unless some decided and early steps be taken to expedite retrenchment. It will not suffice to ask whether it be desirable to maintain this or that thing. It seems to be now necessary for the government distinctly to ascertain what amount of income it can securely reckon upon, and then to decide how the deficiency is best to be supplied, starting with the determination that it must at all events be supplied without the further accumulation of debt already ruinously heavy.

With the above impression, I would suggest that the Civil Finance Committee be authorized to extend the sphere of their inquiries to every item and cause of charge, without exception, and that the estimate for the current year be sent to them, that they may, in communication with the Accountant-general, endeavour to lay before government a clear view of its future financial prospects to show the precise annual deficit to be provided for, and to submit such arrangements as may appear to them best calculated to secure a surplus of income to the amount required by the instructions of the Court of Directors. It will be proper that the committee should on this occasion be instructed to regard themselves, and to act rather as the confidential advisers of government, than as a distinct board. I would further beg leave to suggest, that a copy of this Minute, and of the statement annexed to it, be sent to the governments of Madras and Bombay, that they may be distinctly apprised of the extent of the difficulties which have to be overcome; and they may clearly perceive the necessity of the constant and strenuous co-operation of all the local governments in the prosecution of economical reform, if we would fulfil the injunctions of the home authorities, or avoid the most ruinous embarrassments.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

October 30, 1829.

I concur .. (Signed) COMBERMERE.
I concur .. (Signed) W. B. BAYLEY.
I concur .. (Signed) C. T. MATCALFE.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO.

	1823-24, as per Court's Letter, 12th Dec. 1827.	As per Sketch Estimate, 1829-30.	Total of 1823-24.	Total of 1829-30.
Bengal;				
Civil Charges, exclusive of Europe stores, ...	3,93,47,602	4,26,70,000		
Interest	1,26,36,985	1,58,00,000	5,20,14,587	5,84,70,000
Military	.....	.....	3,60,99,658	3,75,00,547
Madras;				
Civil Charges	1,78,00,919	1,82,97,600		
Interest	14,85,435	17,40,100	1,92,86,453	2,00,37,600
Military	.....	.....	2,61,24, 51	2,75,64,200
Bombay;				
Civil Charges	1,20,81,756	1,50,98,800		
Interest	1,45,363	4,03,200	1,22,27,119	1,55,02,000
Military	.. ..	.....	1,44,44,002	1,64,50,000
Total. ...	.....	.....	16,07,64,670	17,55,44,347

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Sinde; a Sketch of the History of Cutch; and some Remarks on the Medical Topography of Bhooj. By James Burnes, Surgeon to the Residency at Bhooj. Bombay: printed for the author's friends Edinburgh: reprinted, 1831.

SINCE the occupation of Cutch by our troops in 1819, the Ameers of the neighbouring kingdom of Sinde viewed the extension of our Indian empire with jealousy and distrust. They naturally anticipated that as our arms were spreading in that direction, they would become the next object of aggression; and they consequently maintained a cold, and perhaps offensive manner in their relations with the British. Some amicable treaties had been entered into; but they produced no national cordiality. Our army lay upon the frontiers, and that was enough to excite in the haughty mind of the Ameers the spirit of doubt and dislike. This feeling occasionally broke out into petty sinister acts of bad faith; but we had always endeavoured to avoid a war with Sinde, and so the friendly connection was preserved in all its outward forms, while each government knew the estimation in which it stood with the other.

In October, 1827, a letter was received at Cutch, requesting that Surgeon Burnes might be allowed to proceed to Hyderabad, to attend MEER MOURAD ALI, one of the principal chiefs, who was then alleged to be ill. The friendly character of this letter, induced our author to accept the mission, although it was strongly suspected that the invitation was intended only to cover some deep laid plot. It turned out however, to be sincere; and the courage of the author was rewarded by visiting the capital of the Sinde, and gazing upon the waters of the classic Indus, in perfect safety.

This volume relates the fruits of his visit. It describes, in an unpretending narative, all he saw and observed; the characters of the chiefs, the machinery of the government, and the customs of the people. There is nothing very new or striking in it. The prevailing religion of Sinde is the Mahomedan, and its infusion into the code of laws is attended by the usual effects—despotism and ignorance. The Hindoos are the degraded caste in Sinde. It is held to be a good deed to force a Hindoo to abandon his faith and adopt the dominant creed. Proselytism there, is much the same as it is elsewhere in more civilized countries.

We give our author's account of his entrance into the fortress of Hyderabad, and the first interview with the proud Ameers.

"The silence which reigned within the fort formed a strong contrast to the noise and tumult without. After passing through some narrow streets, which were inhabited only by the immediate retainers of the court, I found myself, unexpectedly, among a crowd of well-dressed Sindians, in a large open area, the walls of which, on either side, were fancifully decorated with paintings, and the ground covered with variegated carpets. At one end appeared three large arched doors with curtains of green baize, towards one of which I was led by the visier and another officer; and before I could collect myself from the suddenness of the transition, my boots were taken off, and I stood in presence of the Ameers.

The *coup d'œil* was splendid. I had an opportunity of seeing the whole reigning family at a glance, and I have certainly never witnessed any spectacle which was more gratifying, or approached nearer to the fancies we indulge in childhood, of eastern grandeur. The group formed a semicircle of elegantly attired figures, at the end of a lofty hall spread with Persian carpeting. In the centre were seated the two principal Ameers on their musnud, a slightly elevated cushion of French white satin beautifully worked with flowers of silk and gold, the corners of which were secured by four massive and highly-chased golden ornaments, resembling pineapples, and, together with a large velvet pillow behind, covered with rich embroidery, presenting a very grand appearance. On each side, their highnesses were supported by the members of their family, consisting of their nephews, Meer Sobdar and Mahommed, and the sons of Mourad Ali. Meers Noor Mahommed, and Nusseer Khan. Farther off sat their more distant relations, among whom were Meer Mahmood, their uncle, and his sons Ahmed Khan, and Juhan Khan. Behind stood a crowd of well dressed attendants, sword and shield bearers to the different princes. To an European, and one accustomed to form his notions of native ceremony by a much humbler standard, it was particularly gratifying to observe the taste displayed in dress, and the attention to cleanliness, in the scene before me. There was no gaudy show of tinsel or scarlet; none of that mixture of gorgeousness and dirt to be seen at the courts of most Hindoo princes, but on the contrary, a degree of simple and becoming elegance, far surpassing anything of the kind I had ever been my fortune to behold. The Ameers and their attendants were habited nearly alike, in angricas or tunics of fine white muslin, neatly prepared and plaited so as to resemble dimity, with cummerbunds or sashes of silk and gold, wide Turkish trowsers of silk, tied at the ankle, chiefly dark blue, and the Sindian caps I have already described, made of gold brocade, or embroidered velvet. A pair of cashmere shawls of great beauty, generally white, thrown negligently over the arms, and a Persian dagger at the girdle, richly ornamented with diamonds, or precious stones, completed the dress and decoration of each of the princes.

Viewing the family generally, I could not but admire their manners and deportment, and acknowledge that, in appearance at least, they seemed worthy of the elevation they had gained. The younger princes, indeed, had an air of dignity and good breeding seldom to be met with, either in the European or native character. The principal Ameers were the least respectable of the party in point of looks; probably from having had less advantages, and more exposure to hardships in early life. They are in reality, older, but did not appear above the age of fifty, from the very careful manner in which their beards and hair are stained. With one exception, there is little family likeness between them and the younger chiefs, who have inherited from their mothers fair complexions, jet black hair, with long eyelashes and eyebrows. Meer Nusseer Khan struck me at once as a particularly handsome man.

The general style of the Sinde court could not fail to excite my admiration, as much as the appearance of the Ameer. All the officers in attendance, judging from their dress and manners, seemed to be of superior rank. There was no crowding for places; the rabble had been shut entirely out of doors; and there was a degree of stillness and solemnity throughout the whole, and an order and decorum in the demeanour of each individual, which, together with the brilliant display I have mentioned, impressed me with a feeling of awe and respect, I could not have anticipated. It is scarcely necessary, after what I have described, to say that their highnesses received me in a state durbar. The native agent, who had accompanied the two last embassies from our government, was present, and assured me that the arrangements on this occasion, and the nature of my reception, were very different, indeed, far superior, to any ceremonial he had seen during a residence of twenty years in Sinde.

The manner in which those splendid officials conduct the affairs of government is thus briefly described.

"The Ameers commence business about two hours before daybreak, when each holds a private levee to listen to complaints, and adjust the affairs relative to his peculiar province. It is on this occasion only that they wear turbans. About sunrise they repair to their apartments to dress, and appear shortly afterwards in durbar, where the whole family regularly assemble, and where all state proceedings are transacted. The letters which have arrived during the night or preceding day, are then thrown before them in a heap, and the time is passed in reading or giving orders regarding them, and in conversation, till ten or eleven o'clock, when they withdraw to their morning repast. At two o'clock they again show themselves abroad, and remain together till dark, when they separate for the night to their respective places of abode. My visits were always during the public durbars; nor had I, on any occasion, an opportunity of conversing privately with any one of the principal chiefs. On retiring to their residences the younger princes hold separate courts of their own, where every thing formed a contrast to the stately ceremonial of the elder Ameers. There all restraint was thrown aside; and we visited the stables, saw boar-baiting, fencing, ball practice, wrestling, and many other species of amusement.

The usual oriental insecurity attends the princes of this dynasty: they are, advanced as they seem to be in the courtesies of life, quite as much afraid of assassination as in the days of the Caloras.

"During the lifetime of Meer Futteh Ali, and while the convulsions by which the family gained the supreme power were recent, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent treachery or combinations against themselves. The four brothers used to eat together, and sleep in one chamber, which was lighted only at the door-way' while numbers of saddled horses and attendants were kept ready for any emergency. The continued tranquillity of Sinde for the last thirty years, has at length lulled its rulers into confidence; but their vigilance is still such as in a great measure to bid defiance to conspiracy. They do not now, as formerly, dine and repose in the same room; but they all pass the night in halls outside of their apartments, with their arms by their sides, and watched by trusty retainers.

A state of ignorance is usually a state of vanity and assumption. The less a man knows, the more he desires to appear to know. The same observation applies to governments. Where they are the most debased, they are the more exalted in their own estimation, and jealous of the knowledge and authority of others. The state that rules by the sword is impatient of moral cultivation. Here is an anecdote in illustration, to show how graceless is the darkness of tyranny.

"In conversing one day with their minister, on the state of Cabûl, I had occasion to refer in his presence to a large map of Hindoostan, and he mentioned the circumstance to their highnesses, who begged to see so great a curiosity. I accordingly took it to the durbar, and explained its nature to them. Nothing could exceed their wonder when I traced from stage to stage, with my finger, the various routes through Sinde, together with those to Jessulmere and Lahore; and stated that I could travel throughout the whole of their dominions, by the assistance of the map, without asking the way to a single village. It was probably injudicious, but I could not at the time resist the impulse, of covering the whole of their paltry territory with my hand, and pointing out to them the boundaries of our great and glorious empire in India. They affected perfect indifference at first, and pretended that they knew as much of our provinces as we did of their's, but they were extremely grave during the remainder of the interview, and I understood afterwards, from some persons who remained behind me at the levee, that they again reverted to the subject of the map, without concealing their chagrin and vexation that the *Feringees* knew every thing."

This volume is interesting so far as it goes. We only regret it was not more copious and particular. The author dwells too much upon history, and too little on the facts and circumstances that came within his own observation. Such a work cannot be too descriptive and individual.—*Atlas, April, 3.*

CANADA.

Collisions between the Governor and Legislature of Canada.—There is much difficulty now prevailing in the Canada Legislature in respect to the administration of the public revenues. It appears that heretofore, certain revenues have been, under act of parliament, at the disposal of the provincial executive, subject to accountability to the imperial government. Lately, Earl Grey's cabinet have directed that the whole of the revenues be placed at the disposal of the provincial assembly. It is contended by some that the ministry had no right to do this, without an act of Parliament repealing the former act.

Lord AYLMER, the Governor of Canada, in a message to the assembly, on the 25th ult. says that the casual and territorial revenue of the crown, are not included in the surrender which he made in a former message in obedience to instructions from the ministry. This message has caused much excitement not only in the Legislature but with the people at large. A large majority of the people declare that nothing short of the absolute control of the whole provincial revenue will be accepted, and they appear fully determined to maintain their declarations.

A spirit of liberty is evidently fast gaining ground in Canada, and there are many there desirous of throwing off allegiance to the British king. A liberal course on the part of the British government may delay a separation for a long time; but the day must and will come when British North America, shall take a station among the nations of the earth.—And the tyranny and folly of such governors as Dalhousie and Aylmer will hasten the great event.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.—National Intelligencer, March 26.*

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Census of 1830.—We give below the Census of every State in the Union, of all the Territories, and Districts of Columbia. This statement is made from the returns published in the newspapers, on the authorities of the Marshals of of the U. States in the States and Territories. We believe that it will be found pretty correct when compared with the official returns transmitted to the State Department at Washington.

New-York,	1,934,496
Pennsylvania,	1,350,240
Virgina,	1,186,292
Ohio,	937,689
North-Carolina,	738,470
Kentucky,	688,844
Tennessee,	684,822
Massachusetts,	610 014
South-Carolina,	581,458
Georgia,	518,337
Maryland,	446,613
Maine,	399,383
Indiana,	341,582
New-Jersey,	317,779
Alabama,	311,846
Connecticut,	297,726
Vermont,	280,665
New-Hampshire,	269,533
Louisina,	214,693
Illinois,	161,055
Missouri,	134,889
Rhode-Island,	97,226
Delaware,	76,739
Mississippi,	67.865
District of Columbia,	39,870
Arkansas Territory,	30,380
Florida,	34.725
Michigan,	31,698
	12,785,229
Population in 1820,	9,638,166
Increase in ten year's	3,147,063

Charleston Courier, April 12.

[*From the United States Gazette.*]

INDIANS.—We are indebted to a valued correspondent at Harrisburg, for the following graphic description of an interesting scene at the capital.

This afternoon the presentation of the Indians of the Menominee tribe at an informal meeting of the Legislature in the Hall of the Representatives, presented a curious and interesting spectacle. The Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen of Harrisburg, members of both Houses, and many distinguished strangers casually in town. Soon after 3 o'clock, on motion of Col. Davis, Mr. Ingersoll was called to the chair. A committee consisting of Gen. Cunningham of the Senate, Messrs. Pettit and Cumarin of the Representatives, was then appointed to introduce the Governor who was placed in the Speaker's chair. On his right sat Ex-governor Findlay, and on the left of the Chairman, was Mr. Wilkins of the Senate of the United States.—Seats were arranged semicircularly in the area of the Hall for the expected visitors; the large arm chair of the Speaker of the Senate placed in the middle was reserved for Grisly Bear or Bear's Grease, which seems to be his proper name,) the chair next to it was prepared for his spouse, who rejoices in the singular appellation of the Shoulder of the Wounded Bear: and the other seats were designed for the Great Cloud, the Great Wave, the Little Wave, the Great Chief, the South, the Shout of Joy. He who turns back the thunder, he who sitteth upon the great cloud, and the other followers of all ages and both sexes. A Committee consisting of Col. Davis and Mr. Pettit of the House, and Gen. Krepps of the Senate, were appointed to introduce our red brethren. Previous to their arrival, the Chairman stated to the Ladies and Gentlemen assembled that as he understood the utmost order and silence were always observed in Indian assemblies, he trusted our own fair squaws and papooses present would keep their seats and be perfectly still, so that our savage guests might have no reason to remark any inferiority in good breeding and decorum. It is due to all present to add that a very crowded auditory were unexceptionably observant and orderly.

The Indians attended by two interpreters and the Agent, were introduced in all their barbaric finery grotesquely intermixed with the blue and scarlet uniform or livery, and black beaver hats, covered with cockades and feathers, which had been bestowed on them by the United States. Their faces, particularly upon their cheeks and about their eyes, were deeply painted with vermillion; and their persons were decorated with as many medals as if they were Knights commanders of all the orders of the holy alliance.---One had bracelets of bells upon his arms. The heir apparent, the son of the old chief, carried a war club, with which he is said to have killed two Sioux in battle; another bore a tomahawk, and two were armed with bows and arrows. The two ladies are elderly, tawny, short and thick set, with remarkably small feet and mild intelligent countenances. The youngest of the boys is a smart handsome lad, with fine teeth and eyes like a deer, though like all the rest, both male and female, he is somewhat bow-legged, which is said to be owing to their tailor-like habit of squatting upon the ground. The deportment of all was grave, silent and respectful. The wife of the old chief was exceedingly attentive to him, which is said to be her usual habit, and when the string of beads around his neck broke

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and some fell on the carpet, she imme diately left her seat, gathered and returned them.

The proceedings were opened by a short speech from Governor Wolf the Grisly Bear, to which the latter briefly responsed. Mr. Ingersoll then addressed the chief at some length, neatly and appropriately. At the end of each sentence he paused, the interpreter repeated what he had said, and the chief Indians uttered a singular interjectional cry intended to express attention and approbation. The orator welcomed the Menominees to the land of Penn ---a founder the greatest of whose glories were kindness and faith to his red brethren. He told them that most of the assembly were men chosen by their f llow citizens to make laws for the government of the land; and although they were then arrayed in the garb and busy in the occupations of peace, there were many who had done battle and acquired warlike honors, contending against a nation which had been the enemy of the Menominees as well as of the United States. Mr. Ingersoll concluded by a compliment to the Grisly Bear, the fame of whose feats in war and eloquence in council, had reached the land of the pale face.

Grisly Bear rose and replied—he spoke with great vehemence and action, and at the end of each sentence his followers who sat almost bent in attention, uttered the exclamation before mentioned, which can only be described as a *grunt*. His words were translated into French by the Interpreter, and afterwards into English, by Col. Davis. He said they had travelled a great distance under the care of their friend the Agent, to see their great father the President. They had sold to him much of their land, that their white brethren might come and live around them in amity according to their sincere wishes. This, said he is a large and handsome council chamber, and we admire it, but ours is still finer; we have the heavens above us for a canopy, the green herb for a carpet, our light is from the great fire above, and the chiefs sit round on the grass. We have been welcomed and well treated everywhere; but the time is long, since we left our homes, and we are anxious to be at the Bay again. We cannot shake hands with all this large assemblage, but our hearts embrace you all.

After this simple specimen of native eloquence, which suffers almost to destruction, by translation, first into bad French and then into English, the principal chiefs walked up to the chair. Grisly Bear presented Governor Wolf with a highly ornamented calumet, they shook hands and took their leave. The Governor invited the Indians to visit him the next day, when he will make a suitable return for the present received.—*New York American, April* 8.

Burning of the Western Prairies.—We have no means of determining at what period the fires began to sweep over these plains, because we know not when they began to be inhabited. It is quite possible that they might have been occasionally fired by lightning, previous to the introduction of that element by human agency. At all events it is very evident that as soon as fire began to be used in this country by its inhabitants, the annual burning of the prair e must have commenced.—One of the peculiarities of this climate is the dryness of its summers and autumns. A drought often commences in August, which, with the exception of a few showers towards the close of that month, continues throughout the fair season. The immense mass of vegetation with which this fertile soil loads itself during the summer, is suddenly withered, and the whole surface of the earth is covered with combustible materials. This is especially true of the prairies, where the grass grows to the height of from six to ten feet, and being entirely exposed to the sun and wind, dries with great rapidity. A single spark of fire falling any where upon the plains, at such a time, would instantly kindle a blaze, which would spread on every side, and continue its destructive course as long as it should find fuel. Travellers have described these fires as sweeping with a rapidity which renders it hazardous to fly before them.—Such is not the case, or is true only in a few rare instances. The thick sward of the prairie presents a considerable mass of fuel, and offers a barrier to the progress of the flame, which is not easily surmounted. The fire advances slowly, and with power. The heat is intense. The flames often extend across a wide prairie, and advance in a long line. No sight can be more sublime, than to behold in the night, a stream of several miles in breadth advancing across these wide plains, leaving behind it a black cloud of smoke, and throwing before it a vivid glare which lights up the whole landscape with the brilliancy of noon day. A roaring and crackling sound is heard like the rushing of a hurricane. The flame, which is general, rises to the height of about twenty feet, is seen sinking, and darting upwards in spires, precisely as the waves dash against each other, and as the spray flies up into the air: and the whole appearance is often that of a boiling, and flaming sea violently agitated. The progress of the fire is slow, and the heat so great that every combustible object in its course is consumed.—Woe to the farmer whose ripe corn fields extend into the prairie, and who suffers the tall grass to grow in contact with his fences! The whole labour of the year is swept away in a few hours.—But such accidents are comparatively unfrequent, as the preventive is simple, and easily applied.—*Illinois Mag,—Boston Advertiser, March* 26.

[*From the N. Y, Evening Post.*]

John Smith.—The frequent occurrence of the name of Smith, has led to numerous whimsical mistakes and perplexities, some of which have furnished the groundwork of a diverting little drama, and others have been expanded into humorous stories. There are clerks in our Post Office, who, were they afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*, or did their avocations permit them to try their hands at more diffuse compositions than the brief and pithy sentences which they are accustomed to endorse upon the backs of letters, might contribute, in no inconsiderable degree, to the entertainment of the public, by "a plain unvarnished tale" of the scenes which sometimes occur at the Post Office window, in consequence of the endless number of Smiths who appear among the claiments for letters.

By the last Liverpool packet, a double letter, folded and s aled in a way which led to the belief that money was enclosed, and addressed to Mrs. John Smith, was received at our Post Office. It had not been long deposited in its proper box, before a short, fat, smirking little woman made her appearance at the window, and in a broad Irish accent, inquired, "Have you iver a letter for Mrs. Smith?"

"Yes, here is one for Mrs. Smith—Mrs. Catharine Smith—is that your name, good woman?"

"No, that's not it—my name is Bridget.'

"Ah, here is one. Pray what is your husband's name?"

"Out on the vagabond, his name is John."

The clerk was about to give the letter to the woman, but his experience had taught him that John Smith's were as plenty as blackberries and he held it back, while he asked a few more questions. "And where did you expect a letter from, Mrs. Smith?"

"Oh, from Cincinnati or New-Orleans, or thereabouts. The villain John Smith, (that I should say so!) promised to write me these two months, and not the bit scrape of his ugly pen have I seen at all at all."

"But this letter is from Liverpool, my good woman, and of course is not for you."

"Liverpool did you say? Oh the ruffian, has he then deserted me entirely. and gone back to the old country."

"Supposing he has, you would probably expect to receive money from him."

"Is it money you mane? Sure then you have put your fut in it. The saddle is on the tother horse. It would be asking for money, not sending me any that John Smith would be after. No, no, sharp's the eye that ever sees the color of John's money more nor himself and the man where he buys his whiskey."

"I fear, if that is the case," said the clerk, "that I shall not be able to give you this letter. It appears to contain a large sum of money and must be for some other person of your name."

The woman went away grumbling and vowing "it was all a chate," and threatning if there was law in the land she would have her letter. In about an hour after, a tall, sallow looking man, whose straight black hair, keen eye, and Indian gait, denoted him as one of that portion of our countrymen who style themselves "half horse, half alligator, and a little touch of the snapping turtle," walked up to the place of letter delivery.

"I say stranger, I want a letter for John Smith."

"There is none addressd to that name," said the clerk; "but here is one for Mrs. John Smith.

"Ah, that's me, or what's the same thing, it's my woman; so shell it out here in a little less than no time."

"Stay a moment, my friend; where did you expect a letter from?"

"Whar from?" exclaimed the Kentuckian in surprise.

"Look here, stranger, I reckon you want to poke fun at me now let me tell you, I'm a pretty considerable sort of a chap-I'm a ring-tail roarer, all the way from Salt River. So none of you cockloftical cavorting about me, or I'll be into you like a streak of lightning.

"I merely wish to know where you expect a letter from, to avoid mistakes, as there are so many John Smiths. This letter contains money."

"That's why I want it. And so you're gwaing [going] to keep the letter for the sake of the shiners. May be you think I ar'nt worth no money. I tell you what, stranger, my old mare's a heavy dog, and thinks no more of a hundred dollars (State Bank, you see, not the real specie) than you do of a hundred cents. Why should he? Ar'nt he a director, and what account is money to him?"

"But this letter is from England. Your father is not an Englishman, is he?"

"Look here, stranger; if you mean to insult me, just step out here, and I'll lick you within an inch of your life, Englishman! I reckon if you had seen me at Orleans, with old Hickory, you wouldn't a thought there was much English blood into me, though there was a pretty considerable smart chance of it onto me. And my wife's rail Kentuck to the back-bone, too—none of your half and half Yankee trash. If the letter's from England [she should'nt touch it if it contained ever such a powerful heap of money." And so saying, the stranger turned indignantly from the office satisfied that a letter from England could not be intended for him or his.

The next applicant for a letter for John Smith, was a small dapper gentleman, with hair of a reddish cast, light eyes and sandy complexion. The bosom of his vest was traversed in every direction with strings of silk braid and safety chains, and its collar was rolled back with great precision, so as to display to the best advantage a curiously plaited bosom to his linen, and a set of gilt mounted studs, with which it was adorned. His upper lip was shaded with some dozen or twenty hairs, which, as the weaver said of the threads of his carpet, were not as neighbourly as they should be: but they glistened with bear's grease, and had been forced with infinite pains from their bristling, to a supine position, so that they presented quite a smart apology for mustachoes. Our beau was highly indignant that a post office clerk should dare to question him, or withhold a letter addressed "to his lady"—but said it was no more than might be looked for under a rascally Jackson administration—told him with impressive earnestness, that he was a gentleman—threw his card down with the look of an angry Cæsar—and uttered mighty threats in a very weak and effeminate voice, which was not without a certain quaver that seemed to denote that the speaker was not altogether sure whether the intermediate wall afforded a protection to his exquisite person. The clerk, however, receiving no satisfactory answers to his inquiries, was not intimidated into giving the dandy the letter, and the disappointed applicant walked off in a most unbecoming passion. A long, blue-eyed, red-cheeked, raw-boned, awkward looking man from "down east," was the next to ask for the much claimed letter for Mrs. John Smith; he was succeeded by a chubby negro woman; and a thick-set, heavy-looking Dutchman followed her. They none of them, however, gave satisfactory answers to the questions which the careful clerk thought it his duty to ask, and were obliged to go away as they came. At last a small pretty woman, with high cheek bones, rosy complexion, dressed in a neat close habit, a gypsy hat, and having altogether a John Bull air, came to the Post Office window, and modestly asked if there was a letter by the Liverpool packet for Mrs. John Smith. Noticing that the clerk felt some little hesitation at giving it to her, she authorized him to break the seal, telling him what amount of money it would probably be found to contain, and one or two other facts, which would establish her claim beyond doubt. The contents of the letter proved her right to it, and, much to the joy of the clerk, the troublesome epistle passed out of his custody.—*The Charleston Courier, April* 9.

THE RIGHTS OF "GENTLEMEN"

A Captain Angerstein was charged the other day, before one of the police magistrates, with having broken a stick across his servant's head, because he had suffered his coat to get wet, and his colt's legs to get wet, in a shower of rain, and had neglected to dry them. The magistrate, as became him, tried the effect of a remonstrance.

Mr. Hoskins recommended the captain to make the man some reasonable compensation for the injury he had done him.

The captain positively refused—*he considered in doing so he would be doing an injustice to every gentleman in England, by holding out a bonus to other servants to be insolent to their masters.*

The captain would listen to no compromise, and was ordered to find bail; but, at length, was suffered to depart upon his own recognizance.

The gentlemen of England are bound to acknowledge the captain's jealousy of their right to beat refractory servants. The Captain having broken the law on the head of his groom, refuses to make any compensation, lest he might thereby compromise the feelings of any other gentleman who desired to commit a similar outrage. We suspect there is a slight mistake here in terms. A story is related of an Irishman, who asserted that he had seen anchovies growing upon the trees in Spain, and who was so indignant with one of his hearers for doubting the fact, that he challenged him. After exchanging several shots, some one present happened accidentally to make use of the word "capers"—"That's it," exclaimed the Irishman, "it was capers I meant, and I heartily beg your pardon." The whole difficulty in the captain's case will be removed by defining the word *gentleman*, and showing in how far it is consistent with, and necessary to, the character of a *gentleman* to beat an insolent servant. Possibly, were the term defined, Captain Angerstein might discover, that to apologize or atone for a personal wrong would not do the least injustice to any gentleman, but on the contrary, reflect credit upon himself.—*Atlas, March* 27.

MISCELLANEA.

The following curious account of the ichneumon was given, at the last Meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, by Mr. Duncan, a medical gentleman from India:—"There was," he said, "a little creature met with in the country, called the munghoos (the ichneumon), which was considered to be the master of snakes; and of this animal it was said, that when bitten it immediately went in search of a certain plant of which it ate, and then hastened back to the contest. The "ophioxylon serpentinum" was pointed out as that plant. It happened to him to have the opportunity of witnessing a battle between a young tame munghoos and an ordinary-sized cobra, procured purposely for the occasion as it had been resolved to match this munghoos with the first powerful serpent that might be caught. Mr. Duncan resolved accordingly, to satisfy himself of the truth of the statements he had heard, and took the precaution of bringing to the scene of action (a smooth floor at the house of Major, now Lieut.-Colonel, Farquharson), in a basket, a plant of the "ophioxylon serpentinum," taken from his garden, to offer to the animal, should it go in search of the supposed antidote. The fight commenced, and in destroying the fang on each side of the serpent's jaw, the one of which the munghoos removed, and the other it broke, the animal was wounded in several places in the mouth. It thereupon, almost immediately, left the serpent, ran from bush to bush around, biting most impatiently at various leaves in an agony of excitement. Mr. Duncan, on seeing this broke off a leaf of the plant he had brought, and offered it to the animal, but it refused it. Thinking the perspiration of his hand had possibly interfered with the experiment, he bruised down some leaves between two pieces of paper, and gave it to its keeper to offer. The little creature swallowed a good portion of it greedily; and immediately running back amongst the spectators, seized the serpent by the head, gave it a thorough shaking, looked at it earnestly, saw it was dead, and then ran away, apparently quite satisfied; and on the following day the munghoos was in perfectly good health, and so continued.

Switzerland.—Of all the means which the Swiss have to repulse their enemies, none is more formidable than the skill they possess in the art of shooting with rifles. They are, no doubt, the best marksmen in the world; besides the riflemen belonging to the Army of the Confederation, who have all been at the Military School, and who have been regularly trained and drilled for the purpose, there is not a parish in the land which has not one or more societies of riflemen, where prizes are yearly contended for. During the whole of the summer, their journals are filled with advertisements for public firing matches all about the country. This is truly a national exercise, and enjoyed by the greatest part of the population. One of these meetings was held last year in Bern. The prizes to be fired for amounted to £1,179 sterling, the Government and town of Bern, and various societies, added gifts to a large amount, consisting of silver cups, and other articles of silver plate. Eight thousand of the best marksmen of Switzerland met to try their skill; the targets were placed at two hundred yards, distance, the riflemen could only fire one shot at each of the seven first targets, and no shot was inscribed to pretend to a prize which struck farther than six inches from the centre; there were thirty other targets where the marksmen could fire many shots, but where no shot was inscribed to pretend to a prize which struck further than one inch and a half from the centre. This description will give an idea of the marksmen. How often have I been a spectator of these firing matches; and I have found, on examination that on an average, 100 balls out of a 106 struck a square of 18 inches, and it appears to me, by what I have seen, that out of 110 balls fired by these marksmen against the single figure of a man placed as a target, above 100 would strike it; from which I conclude, that if they fired against ranks or the enemy's columns of troops, few would be the balls that missed them. It may be said that it is quite another thing to fire in battle than against a target. It may be so; but the skill of the Swiss riflemen is a fact which cannot be denied, and the war of 1798 affords many proofs of the dreadful havoc the Swiss mountaineers of the small cantons, though so few in number made in the ranks of the best French army which, perhaps, France ever set on foot. Switzerland was divided at that time into many factions. Few of the cantons acted in concert: imparial engagements only took place in all of which the Swiss showed their skill; and we do not hesitate in affirming that if the Swiss are fairly united, they would by no means fear a power like Austria and its numerous armies. In order to form an idea of the firing of the musketry, when compared with that of the riflemen, let us bear in mind that in the last long war of France against all the powers of Europe, between two and three hundred musket shots were fired to kill or wound a man! The Tyrolean riflemen, called les Chasseurs du Loup (Tyrolean wolf hunters,) were, on the contrary, the terror of the French soldiers; and when afterwards the Tyrolean peasants rose against the French, though the army which was sent against them was ten times more numerous, the peasants protracted the struggle, and would not have submitted had not their chiefs fallen into the hands of the enemy.—*London paper.*

Napoleon on Poland.—During the Polish campaign of 1806, the mother of Prince Czartorinski, who is at this moment president of the government at Moscow, sent General Sokolnick to Murat, at that time Napoleon's secretary, to solicit a specimen of the Emperor's autograph. At the very moment when the General presented himself, Murat chanced to be turning over a piece of paper, on which Napoleon had just been trying his pen with the following line—"The partition of Poland is the deepest political crime committed in modern times."—This relict has been set in a rich frame, and may be seen in the museum at Putavi, which the Princess Czartorinski has filled with mementos of the illustrious great. It stands next to the buckler which Cæsar lost at the battle of Tongres. (In that identical year, Palm was shot—and the Prussian Monarchy and the German Empire dismembered: to say nothing of certain small usurpations in the South of Italy.—*Court Journal.*)

A family Prosecution.—At the Old Bailey Sessions, W. S. Comyns, a youth of tender years, was convicted of stealing three gold rings, the property of his sister. The father, a respectable-looking elderly man, said, though the prisoner was young in years, he was old in wickedness, and he was induced to suffer him to be prosecuted to preserve him from an ignominious end. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

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